# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 275

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# Steel Leads Business Rise; Ford Plant Bars Russians; Air-Line Mileage at Peak

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Oct. 18, 1939**

### Steel Leads Industrial Rise in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—With steel production leading the way, factory employment and pay rolls in Pennsylvania were reported today at the highest level in almost two years.

The Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank listed September employment as 8 per cent higher and pay rolls 19 per cent larger than a year ago—with evidences that the gains are continuing.

### Ford Company Bars Russian Engineers

DETROIT (AP)—An official of the Ford Motor Company disclosed today that approximately 40 Russian engineers who have been studying American production methods in the Ford plant for several years had been informed by the management that they no longer will be permitted free access to the plant. No reason was given for the action.

### Air-Line Miles Touch Peak in September

CHICAGO (AP)—Domestic airlines flew 69,120,405 passenger miles in September, a greater number than in any previous month, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America reported today.

September mileage represented an increase of 39.69 per cent compared with the same month last year. An increase of 39.16 per cent was recorded for the first nine months of 1939, compared with the same period last year, Colonel Gorrell said.

### Indiana Fliers Still Up After 17 Days

MUNCIE, Ind. (AP)—Aviators Robert A. McDaniels of Muncie and Kelvin F. Baxter of Richmond, Ind., out for a world's endurance record, flew on today despite a shimmy in their monoplane, Miss Sun Tan.

They took off on Oct. 1. They claim to have broken the light airplane sustained flight record of 343 hours, 46 minutes and now are trying to better the record for all kinds of planes of 655 hours.

### Uruguay Recognizes Polish Regime in Paris

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Uruguay has notified the Polish Minister that it recognizes the new Polish Government in Paris.

### Engineering Society Honors Ford and Christie

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Henry Ford and Alexander G. Christie, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, have been honored with life membership in the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, a British body, it was announced today.

Mr. Ford will receive the certificate of membership and the James Watt International Medal at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Philadelphia, Dec. 4 to 8.

### Albion, N. Y., Future Farmers Win Top Ranking

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The 55-member Albion, N. Y., Chapter of the Future Farmers of America has won top ranking as the North Atlantic region group that has contributed most to its rural community

The award was announced at the Future Farmers' National Convention. William Sherman is adviser of the Albion unit, which had a 100 per cent completion of its farm project, with an investment of $7,780. The Chapter helped to plant 50,000 trees as a community project.

### Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Visits Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP)—The unexpected arrival here of Haj Amin Effendi al Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, has aroused speculation in political circles, Reuters News Agency reported.

The visit of the Mufti may affect the future of Palestine, the Agency said, particularly in regard to the present international situation. He was met by supporters of the Pan-Arab movement and prominent Moslem religious leaders.

### Westinghouse Signs Pact With C. I. O. Union

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board said today that Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company had agreed to recognize a Congress of Industrial Organizations union as representative of 21,500 employees in nine Westinghouse plants.

### International Crisis at Kulangsu Settled

AMOY, China (AP)—A crisis in relations between the Japanese and Americans, British, and French in Kulangsu, Amoy's international settlement, has ended with withdrawal of American and Japanese naval landing parties. The crisis was precipitated May 10 when Japanese bluejackets went ashore to back up a Japanese demand virtually to control administration of the settlement.

Today Japanese authorities and the Kulangsu Municipal Council reached an agreement providing for council co-operation with Japanese consular officials.

**Tokyo tries milder tone in diplomacy: Page 1.**

# Italy Holds Aloof From War: The King Is Still a Power

*The following account of happenings in Rome, during the critical days when the Italian Government was hesitating on the verge of war, comes from first-hand investigation made by The Christian Science Monitor's special representative during a recent visit to Italy. The first of four articles follows:*

**By Joseph C. Harsch**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA — "Viva Axis" signs on the walls in Italy have all been painted out. Contrary to reports no one is attempting to force Italy to take sides.

The Mediterranean is open to British shipping.

Italian airplane motors are being shipped to France.

Welsh coal is pouring into Italy.

In other words, the prophets are confounded. When did this all happen and why? It is a fascinating question and compounded of every element—practical, cynical, and romantic. So far only the bare facts have been told. To understand what has happened it is necessary to go back to May of this year.

At that time public opinion in Italy was becoming extremely audible for a supposed authoritarian state. Obviously it was a wave of strong public reaction against the continued exercise of Italian initiative from Berlin.

**Rumors of Revolt Circulated**

Rumors of an impending anti-Fascist revolution were widely repeated in Rome in all quarters. Some self-styled authorities were even naming dates. There was some reason for believing that the personal loyalty of Air Marshal Italo Balbo to Premier Mussolini and his refusal to participate were decisive in halting a movement which might otherwise have resulted over an attack on the regime.

In this situation the regime acted promptly. Whispered assurances that the Axis alliance contained a secret escape clause was broadcast throughout the country, immediately reducing the unrest, and Signor Mussolini at Cuneo on May 20 took a self-imposed pledge of silence.

But while unrest was assuaged, popular dislike of the relationship with Germany mounted during the spring and summer as thousands of "Strength Through Joy" tour-

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**The World At Your Fireside**
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## Rutherford Avenue Plan Held Urgent

The Metropolitan Planning Commission today reaffirmed its conviction that the Rutherford Avenue highway improvement project is of urgent importance to the relief of traffic congestion in downtown Boston. The Commission referred to its 1939 annual report stating: "When the City of Boston can afford to do so, it would be most desirable to widen Rutherford Avenue from City Square, Charlestown, to Sullivan Square. This is one of the main arteries into Boston."

This improvement was not included in the Metropolitan Planning Commission's program this year, because, as the Commission stated: "It is very distinctly a city project."

# Public Raises Voice Against Auto Rates

Demands for establishment of both merit and flat rate systems of compulsory insurance were presented to Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, at a hearing today on the 1940 automobile insurance rates tentatively announced more than two weeks ago.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of Boston, representing Mayor Tobin, the Boston Automobile Club, and Max Wise, representing Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, joined in demanding a merit or individual-responsibility system under which the reckless drivers would be forced to pay higher insurance rates than the careful driver.

Joseph Isrialite, of Chelsea, protesting the substantial increase in Chelsea rates, insisted that 6 to 8 per cent of drivers are responsible for the automobile accidents and that more than 90 per cent of the car owners are penalized because of the activities of that minority.

**Reward System**

Mr. Wise insisted the present system is "inequitable, discriminatory, unscientific, unfair and penal." He proposed a reward system under which good drivers would be given lower rates.

Mr. Parkman, besides proposing a merit system, protested against the inclusion of Boston and Revere in the same territory, pointing out that while Boston's accident losses are now decreasing Revere's losses have nearly doubled since 1936.

A threat to file an intiative petition for a flat rate system throughout Massachusetts was hurled by Representatitve Morris Kritzman (D) of Boston unless the Commissioner reduces the nine zone plan to one zone with a flat rate.

Representative Kritzman waived the initiative petition which had the necessary 10 original signatures for presentation to the Secretary of State and insisted it would be filed unless action is taken quickly. If the Legislature turned down the petition, the issue could

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

# Rutherford Avenue Key To Traffic Relief

**Daily jam on this artery demands early widening if free flow to north is to be obtained.**

**By W. Clifford Harvey**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

There was a traffic jam today on Rutherford Avenue that took more than one hour to unravel. Motorists were late for the office, dollars were burned up in wasted gasoline consumption and another incident was added to the voluminous evidence of traffic experts favoring Rutherford Avenue's improvement as the logical, direct route out of Boston to Melrose, Everett, Malden and points north along the Newburyport Turnpike.

Reason for the tieup of traffic this morning was one of many motorists have been reiterating ever since the Boston Planning Board recommended improvement of Rutherford Avenue nearly 10 years ago. A freight train dragged over one of the numerous railroad spur tracks penetrating the avenue and serving the numerous business plants along the route. The spur track problem is one of the avenue's most baffling issues.

What is to be done with this main thoroughfare that carries some 20,000 cars every 24 hours, yet presents a series of traffic hurdles reminiscent of horse-and-buggy days? To that question, Frederick W. Fay, former Chairman of the Boston Planning Board, had the same answer today that he gave 10 years ago: "Widen the avenue from its present 50 or 60 feet to from 100 to 125 feet all the way from City Square to Union Street and Sullivan Square."

**Conditions Worse**

"Conditions along this avenue are naturally much worse today," said Mr. Fay, "than they were a decade ago when the Boston Planning Board evolved its Boston Thoroughfare Plan proposing, among other projects, the widening and improvement of the Rutherford Avenue route to the North Shore.

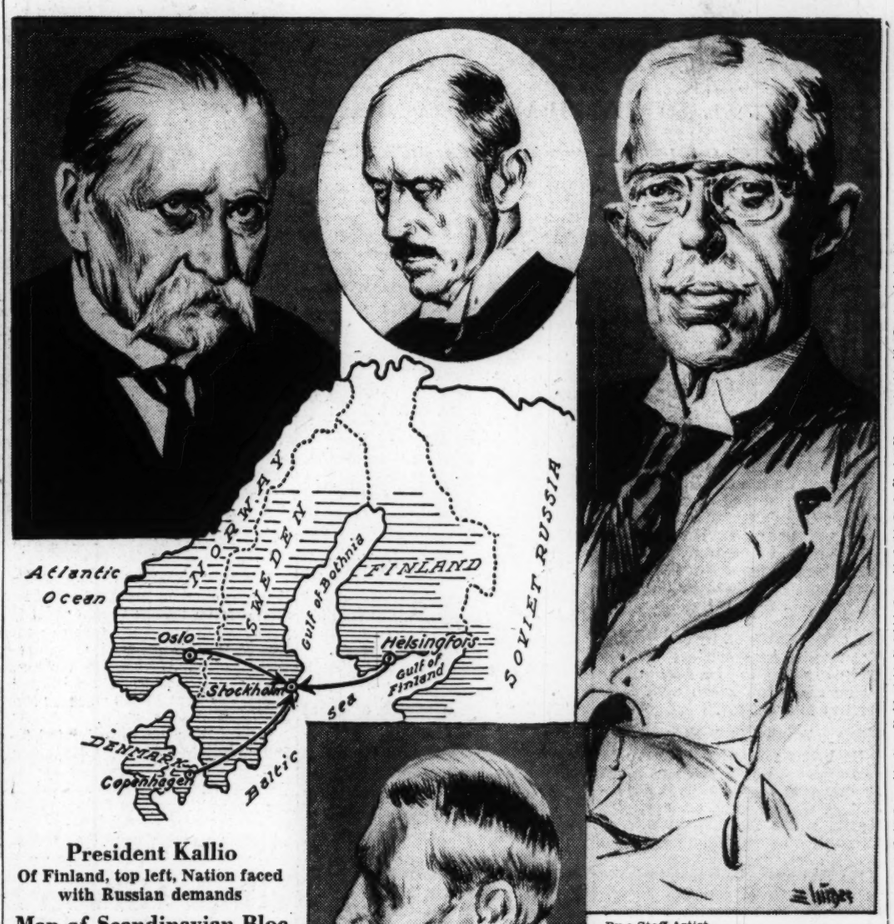
"This route appears to be the most direct to the northwest and takes traffic that would otherwise be added to the already overcongested Northern Artery." He also stated that the congestion on the Northern Artery is largely due to the fact that hundreds of motorists are now using that artery because Rutherford Avenue is too narrow and bumpy.

It was back in 1930 that Mr. Fay was instrumental in piecing together the pattern of a Thoroughfare Plan for Greater Boston that has never been surpassed before or since. At that time, the Planning Board affirmed that the main purpose of a highway is "the free circulation of traffic composed of both passenger and business vehicles."

Because conditions have grown worse rather than better on Ruth-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

# U. S. Joins 20 More Americas In Supporting Scandinavias In Efforts to Remain Neutrals




**President Kallio**
**Of Finland, top left, Nation faced with Russian demands**

**Map of Scandinavian Bloc**
**(Center)**

**King Christian X**
**Of Denmark**

**King Haakon VII**
**of Norway**
**(Top Center)**



By a Staff Artist

**King Gustaf V of Sweden**
**Host to Scandinavian Rulers**

**Roosevelt places full moral support behind Stockholm meeting; Policy of Neutrals.**

**By Saville R. Davis**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Acting in concert with 20 other American Republics, President Roosevelt has placed the moral support of the United States behind the efforts of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland to maintain neutrality of the Baltic Democracies.

President Roosevelt sent a message to His Majesty Gustaf V, King of Sweden, so timed that it arrived this morning as the northern nations opened their critical conference in Stockholm. The conference brings together the Kings of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark and the President of Finland and their foreign ministers, to chart their course in the face of a new dynamic policy of expansion by Soviet Russia. Presidents of all the American Republics sent messages to the conference, it is understood, in one of the most remarkable exhibitions of democratic solidarity in modern history.

The text of President Roosevelt's cable to the King of Sweden follows:

"The conference of the Nordic States convened by Your Majesty in Stockholm will be followed with deep interest by the Government and people of the United States.

**New World's Part**

"Under the circumstances which exist, this Government joins with the governments of other American republics in expressing its support of the principles of neutrality and order under law for which the nations represented at the Stockholm conference have, throughout their history, taken a consistent stand."

Gathered at Stockholm are King Haakon of Norway, King Christian of Denmark, King Gustaf of Sweden, and President Kallio of Finland. Once more recognizing that a crisis has arisen in European affairs in which the moral influence of the New World may have some helpful part, Mr. Roosevelt's message continues the Administration's efforts to bring as much pressure to bear as possible consistent with what he yesterday called America's policy of "taking no part in existing controversies in Europe."

**All Neutrals Affected**

The parallel action of the American Republics follows negotiations which resulted in agreement that a threat to the policy and rights of neutrals anywhere is of primary importance to neutrals everywhere, and is a logical extension of President Roosevelt's message last week to President Kalinin of Russia, expressing the hope of the United States that the independence of Finland would be respected.

There was another undertone to the messages of the American Presidents which scarcely was concealed by the generalized wording. The Scandinavian statesmen are known to be considering with the utmost gravity the question of joint armed resistance to Russia, should there be any military move against Finland. The American neutrals, too, have announced their intention of going far in the direction of consulting for common defense in case their independence should be threatened.

Under these circumstances, the messages which arrived in Stockholm today could scarcely carry less than a tacit approval of stern national and joint Scandinavian defense.

**How to keep Finland neutral is crux of issue: Page 8.**

# Tokyo Tries Milder Tone Toward China

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18—The fact that Japanese policy in China is being subjected to rapid modification is apparent from recent conciliatory statements of the new Premier, Nobuyuki Abe.

One of the fundamental changes clearly includes increasing efforts to establish friendly contact with the Chinese capital at Chungking, despite the fact that Japanese publicity continues to stress the need for a new strong central Japanese-sponsored government in China.

Moreover there is an increasing attempt to win the democracies, particularly the United States.

# U. S. Prisons Termed Lax In Rehabilitation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Two thirds of America's 162,000 penitentiary inmates have not been subjected to any sort of conscious, organized rehabilitative efforts during their entire period of confinement, thus leaving them unprepared for a successful return to the outside world, according to James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Addressing the 800 delegates to the sixty-ninth annual Congress of the American Prison Association at the New Yorker Hotel here, Mr. Bennett urged an extension of the prison classification program whereby individual needs and abilities are studied from all angles and woven into a sensible rehabilitation pattern.

"We know also that 56 per cent of the 70,000 to 80,000 men and women who are leaving the prison gates this year will be back again within the next five years, if we can judge the future by the past," Mr. Bennett said. "The least this cold statistical fact proves is that such rehabilitative efforts as we are making are more likely to fail than they are to succeed."

Mr. Bennett came out strongly for classification that would focus on the individual case all the knowledge and experience of prison's administrative and professional personnel and assure a coordinated application of that knowledge.

Frederick A. Moran, member of the New York State Parole Board, another speaker, warned that many prospective parolees were not ready for parole under present conditions and that parole must be "extended to care for the physically handicapped or prisons and correctional institutions in the future must develop effective social-service departments of their own."

Justifiable criticism has caused some states to revolutionize their parole system completely during the past two years, he recalled.

The Congress, which is being held by the Association in conjunction with meetings of several affiliated organizations, has drawn delegates from more than 40 states and from Mexico and Canada. It will last through Oct. 20.

# *Peasant No. 1 And Kings Who Are Democrats*

**By John Allan May**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 18—What kind of men are these four heads of states who are joining in this historic meeting at Stockholm today?

They are rulers from both sides of the scale of Government, who have struck a very similar balance. The Kings are royal democrats, the President a peasant head of state. The kings are no mere figureheads, the President no dictator.

These three democratic kings—you can find their telephone numbers in the local directories—have much in common.

They have all celebrated silver jubilees (25 years) of their reigns.

They have all exerted a big influence while steering similar constitutional courses.

They are all sportsmen.

They are all more than six feet tall. Two are brothers, and one of these brothers was the third King's candidate in a royal "election."

**Gustaf Started Talks**

The senior sovereign and probably the best known is King Gustaf of Sweden, descendant of Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway in the nineteenth century, and Mr. "G." of lawn tennis fame, who as a democratic monarch has helped Sweden keep a happy balance for 32 years. He originated these royal talks, urging "union based on mutual understanding." It was King Gustaf when he was Crown Prince who probably did the most to smooth over the difficulties of Norwegian secession from the partnership with Sweden, urging

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

# This Changing World

## Arms Embargo—The Obsession With What the Belligerents Might Think and Do—American Interests the Only Yardstick

***By H. B. Elliston***

In a letter received from a valued correspondent, I am accused of neglecting to mention one important point in the discussion on neutrality. I give the point in my correspondent's words:

> "The serious danger in repeal lies in the effect it will have on the two belligerents. We who oppose repeal believe that an official expression of support to the Allies could easily change their tactics so that it would not be long before they made it appear that more help were necessary to their cause. . . . An official expression of support to the Allies would also have an important effect on the dictators. Quite naturally they would take measures to offset this gain. Both sides, then, would be urging us toward war."

The notion that the repeal of the arms embargo is an "official expression of support to the Allies" is, I suggest, inapt. Repealers contend that the only yardstick is America's best interests. If it is to America's best interests that the Allies should win, then the argument in favor of repeal is unanswerable. Now by far the great majority of Americans are convinced that America's best interests do lie in an Allied victory. The task of statesmanship, therefore, is to help foment that end without inviting the charge that such help is being extended in violation of technical neutrality.

* * *

In this connection the experts have disposed of two charges:

1. That a change in neutrality laws while a war is in progress is a violation of neutrality.
2. That the impartial sale of arms while a war is on is unneutral.

As to (1), Jefferson in the course of his statesmanship in the Napoleonic wars had the laws changed repeatedly. He sought one thing only. That was to safeguard American interests. He was so zealous in attending to his task that he actually refused to label neutral the first American proclamation on the outbreak of European war. In his view, such a label would have made the belligerents contemptuous of the United States. He wasn't going to give anything away, even a guaranty of American neutrality.

My correspondent, on the contrary, appears to be far more concerned about the feelings of the belligerents than the interests of the United States. So are many senatorial spokesmen of his point of view. It actually has been suggested that if arms are manufactured, the Germans might bomb American munitions centers in order to prevent their manufacture and sale abroad. Such a fear reveals the extent to which some folk would degrade American policy. They would make it so pusillanimous that there would be no respect left for it. It would be only in these circumstances that the belligerents would ride roughshod over American interests.

In a general war, as a matter of fact, belligerents always walk like Agag. Neutrals simply have no standing except the standing which they themselves erect. Their laws mean nothing at all to belligerents, no matter how finely balanced they may seem. More important than laws is the state of the national defense. Thus on grounds of national interests repeal is supported by another argument. This is that if the embargo is not repealed the munitions industry in America will languish.

* * *

Deprive the airplane industry of foreign orders, and it will sink into a state of unpreparedness and backwardness. In other words, it will follow the merchant marine—the industry upon which America has spent so much money and so much patriotism to build up—into desuetude. For the merchant marine is to be virtually sunk by the present neutrality bill.

My correspondent would not advocate, I hardly think, that domestic orders be offered to the airplane industry in place of foreign orders. The United States doesn't want to inflate itself with thousands of airplanes. Planes are expensive. They become easily outmoded. And their manufacture is unnecessary. It is the capacity to turn out planes that constitutes the real preparedness. Capacity would be sustained by repealing the embargo, and allowing the industry to sell planes abroad. Repeal thus becomes the cheapest form of national defense.

America's best interests today demand abstention from war. But far surer than in Jefferson's day, America can keep out of war without scuttling all its interests in a world where it must live and work again some day, and certainly without hiding, terrified, in storm cellars. Fear of getting into war is the surest way into war. Depend upon it, if repeal is denied, and the Allies get into difficulties, the sentiment of the American people will demand help for the Allies which would be far more provocative than the repeal of the arms embargo.

# War Summary

**Soviet diplomacy** sustained its first setback in its recent triumphant advance when the Turkish Foreign Minister left yesterday without reaching any agreement with Moscow. The Turks are said to be determined not to let any accord with Russia run foul of Ankara's understanding with Britain and France. It is expected that Russia will next try to resume the temporarily postponed talks with Finland.

**The Stockholm conference** of three Scandinavian Kings and the President of Finland opened with the democratic aspect of the gathering predominant. The solidarity between these Northern nations has constituted them a potent influence in the affairs of Northern Europe.

**Neville Chamberlain's speech** in Parliament revealed that the French Commander-in-Chief was exercising command over the British forces in France, while some of the French divisions had been placed under Britain's Commander, General Gort.

**On the western front** the French retreat in the face of a strong German offensive is interpreted as a revision of French army tactics from offensive warfare in the early weeks of the war to defensive waiting.

**At sea** shipping losses mounted to 78 vessels, following reports of the sinking of the French liner Vermont, the British freighter Bramden, and the Norwegian freighter Lorentz W. Hansen. The City of Mandalay, British steamship, was also added to shipping losses when the captain of an American freighter wired that he had picked up 300 of the ship's survivors.

**Details and other developments Pages 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8.**

# Senators Agree to Ease Ship Curb

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — Democratic Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee have agreed "in principle" upon a modification of the drastic restrictions on American shipping carried in the pending neutrality bill.

With the prospect that the new program will shortly be offered as a specific amendment, a further step has been taken to clear away obstacles in the way of passage. Earlier, the Administration made the concession of dropping the much criticized 90-day credit provision entirely from the bill. But while the 90-day credit provision is not regarded as particularly significant one way or the other, the new revision in the shipping field will have far-reaching effects.

The agreement to modify earlier exactions may rouse new opposition among isolationists and Administration leaders are consequently feeling their way carefully in the difficult provision.

Thirteen Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee accepted "in principle" a formula for this objective. Under the plan, American vessels could carry on trade with belligerents in certain designated areas in the Pacific and South Atlantic but could not include arms, ammunition or implements of war in cargoes.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, who acted as spokesman, said the group appeared willing to remove restrictions in the Pacific, the China Sea, the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and in certain waters in the South Atlantic.

Senators attending the important conference were Pittman, Barkley, Pepper, Harrison, Van Nuys, Murray, Schwellenbach, Connally, Green, Guffey, George, Thomas of Utah and Wagner.

The revised shipping plan will probably also include some form of "combat zone" provision under which the President might stop trade in certain areas that became dangerous to vessels.

A quota plan on war exports to quota plan on war exports to Europe is the proposal of Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin which has received considerable attention here as a new step to keep the United States out of war. Senator La Follette plans to propose his scheme as an amendment to the neutrality bill with the idea of heading off an inflationary boom and subsequent letdown and prevent the building up of a big war industries group in the United States.

Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, held the Senate floor today with a speech expected to take the whole day. The speech was largely a repetition of earlier addresses and attention shifted from it to the behind-the-scenes maneuvering to smooth the passage of the bill and bring the measure to a vote.

Senator Holt's extensive speech raised new questions of dilatory tactics with which administration leaders have now charged their opponents. However, the charge was made casually, in a half-jesting manner, by Senator Conally in connection with Tuesday's debate. He mentioned "the minority that is now filibustering in the United States Senate."

According to Senator Holt, an opponent of repeal, there are only two reasons for repeal of the arms embargo. First, he said, there was a desire to help Great Britain and France, and secondly, to "make a little profit" out of the conflict.

"We know that the step that we are taking is close to the precipice of war," he shouted. "We are getting the people ready for war. The war propaganda is at work in the United States today."

He asserted that Lord Beaverbrook visited the United States in an effort to obtain the support of this country in the European conflict.

The Holt attack on Great Britain followed the customary course to which the Senate is becoming familiar. At one point Senator Ernest Lundeen (FL) of Minnesota declared "the sword of Great Britain is dripping with the blood of oppressions over a period of 1,000 years." At one time only eight Senators were on the floor.

# Communists Backed Strike In N. E. Former Red Testifies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — Fred Erwin Beal, former Communist organizer brought from a North Carolina prison to testify before the Dies Committee, said today that the textile strike at New Bedford, Mass., in 1928 was organized by the Communist Party.

The Communist International in Moscow, he testified, laid down a new "line" for the American Party at that time calling for the organization of Communist trade unions separate from old established labor groups.

Textile mill committees organized for the New Bedford strike, Beal said, formed the nucleus of a "national textile workers union" organized by the Communists.

Beal said he had been active in trade union work in New England from the time he started work in a textile mill at Lawrence, Mass., his birthplace, at the age of 14 and led a textile strike there in 1922, but did not join the Communist Party until the New Bedford strike.

At New Bedford, he related, the Communist headquarters in New York directed the conduct of the strike and "sent down a flock of leaders to assist me."

**Wanted to Testify**

Beal was sentenced to serve 17 to 20 years in connection with the slaying of Police Chief O. F. Alderholt of Gastonia, N. C., during a textile strike there in 1929. The Committee brought him here from prison to testify.

He said he had wanted to testify after hearing a radio speech by Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas.

The speech, he said, "was so good, I felt rather ashamed of lying in my bunk doing nothing—I thought at last there is one organization good enough to get out and make some kind of fight against Communism."

Beal said that he fled to Russia following his conviction in 1929, spending six years there, but "learned that the Communist Party was not carrying on the kind of government I thought it was."

"I saw so much misery," he said, "that I felt compelled to come back to America and tell the workers over here. I knew it would be sort of hazardous for me, but I thought it was my duty."

While Beal testified he frequently referred to diaries and notebooks on the table before him. Also ready to his hand was a thick book he wrote about Russia, "Proletarian Journey."

**Communist Organizations**

Benjamin Gitlow, who said he spoke from experience as a former member of the Communist Party Secretariat, told the Dies Committee yesterday that the International Labor Defense and the International Workers Order were organized and controlled by the party.

He flatly contradicted many details of the testimony given Monday by the secretaries of the two organizations and ridiculed an emphatic denial of Communist influence in the ILD, made from the witness stand by Representative Vita Marcantonio (AL) of New York, the organization's chairman.

The ILD is an organization which gives legal aid to persons alleged to have been deprived of civil liberties. Mr. Gitlow said:

"It is not a defense organization in the pure sense of the term. It is the legal defense organization of the Communist Party and the Communist International and serves also as a highly political and propagandist Communist organization."

The IWO is incorporated in New York as a fraternal benefit organization and its members throughout the country, numbered by its officials at 164,000, pay monthly dues for insurance and sick benfits.

Mr. Gitlow said:

**Says it Supports Red Organ**

"It has been a source of great income for the Communist Party. It is the main support of the Daily Worker (party newspaper)."

Mr. Gitlow, a charter member of the Communist Party who was expelled in the factional split of 1929, produced what he represented to be minutes of Party executives meetings in 1925 at which the organization of the ILD was planned.

Anna Damon, Executive Secretary of the ILD, acknowledged Monday that she was a Communist and she and Mr. Marcantonio also identified William L. Patterson, Vice-Chairman of the ILD, as a party member, but Mr. Gitlow said a third of the ILD's four officers, Robert W. Dunn, treasurer, also was a Communist. And he said 17 of the 58 members of its National Committee or governing body were Communists.

In addition to the three officers, Mr. Gitlow named as Communists William Albertson, Rose Baron, Robert Minor, Bruce Minton, Harvey O'Connor, Ben Davis, Jr., Jessie Lloyd O'Connor, Leo Gallagher, Jessica Henderson, Angelo Herndon, Rockwell Kent, Joseph Pass, Lawrence Simpson and Ada Wright.

Meanwhile on the House floor Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York scoffed at testimony given by two previous witnesses before the Committee and called one of them, Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, "nothing but a phoney." He said General Krivitsky "was induced" to testify in order to protect the publishers of his magazine articles from a libel suit.

# Industrialists Study Ways to Curb Price Rise

Courtesy General Motors

**Attend New York Luncheon**

Among leaders of American industry, finance, and government who attended a recent luncheon in New York given by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, were those shown in the picture above who sat at the speakers' table. They are: seated (left to right), Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution; Mr. Sloan, and Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors in charge of research; standing, Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Senator Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The luncheon was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and had as its theme "Industry in the Present Emergency." Dr. Moulton urged business to resist to the utmost any general price advance at this time. Mr. Sloan and Mr. Kettering also spoke.

# Dodge Auto Strike: 2,500 in Picket Line

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—A picket line marched in front of Chrysler Corporation's main Dodge plant in suburban Hamtramck today as the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers took strike action in the dispute which has kept 55,000 workers idle for more than a week.

Hamtramck police estimated 2,500 men took part in the picketing.

R. J. Thomas, President of the UAW-CIO, last night authorized the strike at the key Dodge plant, scene of the alleged "slow-down" which has virtually put a stop to Chrysler's production of 1940 automobiles.

At the same time, the State Labor Mediation Board called a meeting of union and company representatives in Lansing for tomorrow. Arthur Raab, chairman of the Board, urged both sides to delay action "for a reasonable length of time" to give the board an opportunity to seek an agreement.

The Dodge plant, employing approximately 20,000 men, has not operated for more than a week. Each day the plant has been opened, then shut down with the corporation announcement that a "union dictated slow-down" was cutting production and disrupting the plant.

The closing of the Dodge plant, a key unit in Chrysler operations, forced a shutdown in other Chrysler plants here as well as some units of the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

In issuing the strike authorization, Mr. Thomas accused the corporation of "practicing a speed-up" and "insisting on standards of production that are not capable of human performance."

The corporation yesterday rejected a union proposal that a committee of six, three from each side, make a study and recommend production speeds at the Dodge plant. Robert W. Condor, Director of Labor Relations for Chrysler, said the company stood firm in its contention that production schedules were a prerogative of the management alone.

# Hugh Gibson Sees Long War With Allies Victors in End

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—While holding that prediction on the politics of the present European situation was "risky business," Hugh S. Gibson, one-time Ambassador to Belgium, was home today from 15 months travel abroad confident of an Allied victory, but envisaging a long war. His guess was based on the superior economic power and resources of Great Britain and France, but for the rest, he supposed there never had been "such a bewildering war" and had found puzzlement even among seasoned observers in Europe.

"It just doesn't run true to form," said this veteran of 30 years in the American diplomatic service, who returned to the United States on board the Steamship Samaria, of the Cunard White Star Line. "I couldn't find any real agreement among military men on just where or when, or how they were going to do their fighting.

"My guess is that the Allies can win, but that is a guess based on weaknesses in Germany such as food rationing, lack of oil in a mechanized war, undigested Polish and Czech Minority groups and an undercurrent of discontent."

Mr. Gibson reported an "extraordinarily objective" attitude among the British people toward the United States' role in the international conflict as being a problem on which America had to "make up its own mind." He had left Germany before the signing of the Soviet-Nazi Pact, but believed it must have been a "jolt," since many Germans had closed their eyes to Nazi policies, "with the thought that Hitler was leading the world in the fight against Communism." It was his opinion that Italy wished above all else to remain neutral and that Spain would do so because of its necessity "to repair the damage of the Spanish Civil War."

## Plant Closes

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The management ordered the General Motors Corporation plant at suburban Southgate closed Oct. 17 after 35 workers in the cushion-building department refused to work with three others who had declined to pay union dues.

General Manager R. J. Wilkens said it was impossible to continue assembling automobiles without a supply of cushions coming along the line. The plant employs 1,800.

## Hours Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—Reductions of as much as two hours in the work week of employees were provided Oct. 17 in an agreement signed by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company and the American Communications Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Effective Oct. 24, the agreement amends an existing contract signed Jan. 14 of this year and affects 17,000 employees. Officials of the union said employees would benefit, through replacement time, or overtime, by approximately $1,000,000.

The company also agreed to guarantee the 30-cent-per-hour minimum for messengers, and to withdraw its application for exemption from this provision of the Wages and Hours Law.

## Strike Ends

SYDNEY MINES, N. S. (CP)—A four-day strike in two Nova Scotia steel and coal company collieries, involving 2,000 men, ended Oct. 15 when the miners voted to return to work pending a Government investigation into the disputes.

## Mexican Strike Puts Thousands Out of Work

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A strike of power plant workers for increased wages stopped electrical service in parts of five southern States Oct. 15 and threw an estimated 200,000 out of work.

The three companies involved are subsidiaries of Electric Bond & Share Corporation.

## Santee River Project Is Making Progress

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Work on South Carolina's gigantic $40,000,000 Santee-Cooper hydro-electric and navigation project, located on the Santee and Cooper Rivers in the lower part of the State, is progressing satisfactorily, according to W. P. Conyers, Sr., Treasurer of the South Carolina Public Service Authority, administrator of the development, while on a recent visit here.

He said that the Pinopolis dam, one of the most important units of the whole undertaking, is approximately 60 per cent completed.

# Refugees in Neutral Lands Head List for Speedy Aid

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees today grappled with the unexpected magnitude of the problems set before it by President Roosevelt yesterday, announcing that actual settlement in the Dominican Republic and the Philippines would begin virtually at once, and then recessing to consult their governments.

The Committee announced that the "very urgent and almost desperate plight "of some 60,000 persons in Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands would receive first attention.

**Two Methods Outlined**

Two methods of relieving the pressure were outlined in a communique:

1. Infiltration. The United States, in particular, has the combined immigration quotas for Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia which may be utilized in part, at least, for refugees of these nationalities which are temporarily in other countries.

2. New settlements. The Dominican and Philippine projects have reached the stage where engineering surveys are complete, adequate financing from private American sources is in hand, and actual settlement work is about to begin.

Studies are to be undertaken as to the suitability of such settlements in other lands under consideration, but the Committee prefers not to mention any particular countries until the authorities there have been approached.

**Roosevelt "Bombshell"**

As to what the President termed the "larger issue"—preparing of plans on a vast scale to cope with human maladjustments after the war, possibly running into many millions of refugees and distressed peoples—there was no disposition to deny that this was a "bombshell" which the President had detonated.

The President's calculations and projects were such as to amaze men who had been laboring in what appeared to be the heroic terms of resettling tens of thousands, and now were asked to think of millions.

It was arranged, therefore, to consult with home governments for the Intergovernmental Committee draws its authority solely from the co-operation which each member government extends, and then to reassemble here on Oct. 26 to discuss the larger issue.

# Research Advocated As Substitute for War

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 — World problems could be adjusted by scientific research at far less cost than a major war and within less time than that necessary for recovery from a major war, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This could be done "not only without hurting anyone, but with great indirect benefit to all concerned," he told the Society of Automotive Engineers at their thirty-fourth annual dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania here last night.

Far more significant than the application of science to warfare was its possibility for use "to remove some of the major causes of war," Dr. Compton stressed, declaring that science had given mankind "a method of gaining the good things of life without taking them from someone else and without working inordinately long and hard to produce them."

"Discovery and development of 'good things of life' by science, engineering and invention," he continued, "are a far more certain and productive source than organized loot and robbery.

"To the extent, therefore, that great groups of people, such as nations, can be induced to support technological development directed toward these ends, to that extent can they satisfy their desires, without recourse to war.

"More specifically, many nations have felt the urge to conquest in order to secure to themselves an assured supply of various materials which are necessary to the nation's economy. For example, Great Britain needs oil for her navy and food for her population, which cannot be produced in the British Isles. Germany and Japan need rubber, foodstuffs and mineral resources. Even the United States, richest of all nations in its mineral resources, is inadequately supplied with such important materials as rubber, tin, and tungsten.

"Does national safety force these nations to conquest in order to assure themselves of these commodities? To the extent that science can produce these materials or suitable substitutes, to that extent will be removed almost the only basis for war which can be intelligently argued for at the present time."

# *Students at U. C. L. A. Reap Benefits From Will Rogers Scholarship Fund*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—First awards under the Will Rogers Memorial Scholarship Fund to the University of California at Los Angeles are to take place beginning with the forthcoming spring semester.

Although all details are as yet unofficial, Dr. G. E. F. Sherwood, Chairman of the U. C. L. A. Committee on Undergraduate Scholarships and Prizes, has announced that proceeds from the invested $125,000 Fund will be distributed to aid students.

At a future date, a Will Rogers Memorial Reading Room may be established in the campus Library, the Room to be especially equipped to serve handicapped students, Dr. Sherwood further revealed.

The $125,000 was given to U. C. L. A. in the form of a check handed over by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator and Chairman of the Will Rogers Memorial Commission, which had accepted public contributions for a "living memorial to the charitable, educational, and humanitarian traits that were so characteristic of Will Rogers."

The contributions also enabled the Commission to donate $125,000 to the University of Oklahoma and $60,000 to the University of Texas. The Oklahoma-bred humorist and commentator had established his home here close to the U. C. L. A. campus, and the gifts acknowledge these territorial ties.

In estimating the distribution of awards under the new Fund, Dr. Sherwood used the figure $3,750 as the amount expected to be derived annually from investment of the $125,000, in the hands of the Regents, headed by Gov. C. L. Olson.

## Canadians Welcome Folk Play Program

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Frederick H. Koch's folk play idea has been successfully transplatnted to Canada. Mr. Koch has just returned from the University of Alberta where his Canadian students have written and produced six plays—the same type of original plays which have dubbed him dean of American folk drama.

Among the plays written and produced by his Canadian students was "Chinook Wind," a tragedy of the Peace River country by Magdalena Polley of Calgary, Alberta. Also of special interest was "Young Eagle," a play of the Oklahoma Indians, written by Anthony Walsh, a teacher on the Inkameep Reservation, B. C. This was the first drama to come out of the territory of these northern Indians. New material concerning aviation and a raw boom mining town was used in "Down North," written by John McLaren of Victoria, B. C.

## Poison 'Ring' Sentence

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Herman Petrillo, first person convicted in Philadelphia's widespread murder-for-insurance cases, was sentenced Oct. 18 to the electric chair for the poisoning of Ferdinand Alfonsi, a WPA worker.

# Fair Period Cut 29 Days in 1940

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The 1940 season of the New York World's Fair will be 29 days shorter than the 185-day 1939 season, it was learned here, when Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board, announced that next year the Fair will open on May 25, instead of April 30, and will close Oct. 27 instead of Oct. 31.

The change was made because of discovery that the first three weeks in May are a bit too uncertain in weather and too far from the closing of school, Mr. Gibson said. Next year's closing has been timed to fall on Sunday.

Beginning next Monday, the Fair will hold Mardi Gras week, when all manner of light-hearted entertainment will be put on free, in the hope that a gay and successful ending this year will have a favorable effect on next year's attendance.

It also was learned that five pieces of priceless original Greek sculpture, now on exhibit at the Greek Pavilion, may be transferred to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the duration of the European war, since they are too valuable to be entrusted to trans-Atlantic shipment at this time.

# *Early Call Issued for Sessions At White House on Children*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Recognizing that the war in Europe only increases the importance of the forthcoming White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, President Roosevelt has agreed to an earlier date than the one originally arranged. The meetings, accordingly, have been set for Jan. 18-20, 1940.

Committees have been at work since last April, under the direction of Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, drawing up a series of reports expounding the needs of American children and ways of opening new opportunities to them. The reports, originally planned for delivery at a spring conference, will be presented to the January meeting in preliminary form.

"I am in hearty accord with the statement of the planning committee to the effect that events in Europe must not be allowed to divert the attention of the American people from the task of strengthening our democracy within, and that the needs of childhood require particular attention at the present time," the President said in a letter agreeing on a date for the Conference.

The committee thought it advisable to advance the date rather than run the risk of having its activities blanketed later by international problems.

The Conference is the fourth on children to meet under the auspices of a President of the United States. The first was called by President Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909; a second was held at the close of the World war; and the last, 10 years ago under President Hoover.

## Billings Freed, Plans to Marry

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Warren K. Billings awoke Oct. 18 in a room instead of a cell for the first time in 23 years, to face the prospect of planning a new life with the woman he expects to marry.

He met her Oct. 17 for the first time outside of prison custody, after hurrying here from Sacramento, Calif, as soon as Gov. Culbert L. Olson's order commuting his sentence to time served resulted in release from Folsom Prison.

He had not been free since his arrest in July, 1916 after he and Tom Mooney were accused of participation in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing. Both were convicted for murder. Ten persons were killed in the bombing.

Governor Olson pardoned Mooney early this year.

Billings' bride-to-be is Miss Josephine Rudolph, former librarian in San Mateo and more recently a time-keeper on a Works Projects Administration housekeeping project.

## Radioing Weather Maps, Even to Sea, Now Possible

Completed, up-to-the-minute weather maps, prepared on land by experienced meteorologists, can now be radioed across the sea. The technique was recently developed by the United States Weather Bureau and the Radio Corporation of America.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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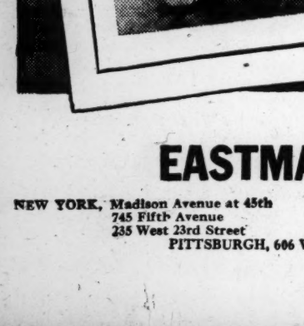

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# Behind the Headlines

***Anglo-American relations are based on 'plain speaking' which leads to understanding.***

***Both nations speak the same language so that no ancient grudge can mar their friendship.***

Anglo-American relations are different, they are not like the relations between other countries, they are not always cordial, sometimes they are quite the opposite but they are almost always characterized by plain speaking on both sides, and even if this brings temporary disagreement, the final result is better understanding.

There is going to be a lot of plain speaking on this subject in the near future, in fact, it has already begun. It will be continued in the Anglo-Saxon tradition of free speech and the undisputed right of reply. That is, after all, the best foundation for amity between nations.

Galloway

**The white cliffs of Dover**

### Ties Are Strong

The relations between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations cannot be satisfactorily explained in ordinary terms.

Some Americans who have never been in England and who are not even of British extraction feel a strange attachment to the British Isles.

I recall crossing the Atlantic some years ago with an acquaintance who had never before been outside the United States and whose connections with Europe were of the slightest. We were on deck together when the cliffs and green fields of England came into sight As the ship skirted the West Coast, my friend stood at the rail for several hours, seeming to feast his eyes on the view. I was amazed to see tears in his eyes.

"You know," he finally confided to me, "I have the most extraordinary sensation. I have a strong affection for this land that I have never seen, and I feel that I am coming home."

You may call that emotionalism if you like, but it has happened more than once.

### Bonds of Sentiment

Strong bonds of sentiment and mutual consideration of self-interest tend to bring America and Britain closer together. A common language and a common literature are important links in the connecting chain.

But stronger than any of these are the common concept of justice and fair play, and the devotion to the principle that men are entitled to the right of self-government. Freedom of speech and of religion are indispensable features of this common ideal

### Canada's Role

In the relations between the United States and Great Britain, Canada has now come to play a more important role than ever before.

Canada, like Britain, is at war. Spokesmen for the British Government have announced that Canada will become, in some respects, the principal armory of Britain. And the President of the United States has announced that his country will not hesitate to defend Canada from attack.

This condition brings Canada and its southern neighbor closer together than at any time since the World War. Under these conditions, a great industrial development in Canada is imminent. War industries will be affected first, but industrialization in a broader sense will probably follow. To Canada will be transferred some of the industrial might which has hitherto been Britain's.

And in time—who knows?—Canada may become not only the industrial, but also the political center of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The visit of the King and Queen last summer foreshadowed the possibility of such a trend.

### The 'Same Language'

In the face of these epoch-making developments, the whole field of Anglo-American relations comes in for re-examination.

The questions of war debts and of defense of the British possessions in the Caribbean come again into the news.

With such fundamental changes taking place in the Anglo-American sphere, plain speaking is essential. Fortunately, the right foundation has been laid. British and Americans both speak the same language, actually and figuratively. No "ancient grudge" can stand in the way of perfect understanding.

**Rex Miller**

# 'Hello America'

Wide World

**Jennifer Stuart Grant**

**Who hails from Bournemouth, England, shown arriving in New York recently on the liner Samaria, en route to Los Angeles. The Cunard-White Star liner dropped anchor off Quarantine on Oct. 16, surprising immigration and customs officials who had no advance notice of its arrival. The ship was blacked out each night during the trip.**

# Speed Overrated as Traffic Menace?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18—Speed is bad, but it is often blamed when something else caused the crash, a special committee reported today to the twenty-eighth National Safety Congress after a three-year study.

"The blame really belongs too often to the drinking driver, the traffic weaver, the stop-sign-and-red-light crasher, the left turner, and the careless pedestrian," the committee found.

The survey revealed that speed plays a part in less than 10 per cent of rural pedestrian accidents, is found more often in accidents involving only one car, causing one third to one half of these mishaps, and contributes to one fourth of the two car crashes between intersections.

Liquor often goes hand in hand with speed, it found, as many as 40 per cent of speeding drivers at night having been reported "drinking."

The committee recommended speed zoning with reasonable enforcement, intensive education, and that motorists stay close to the average speed of the other cars on the highway.

Another committee reported a three-year study on pedestrians, finding that "the pedestrian is frequently at fault, but adequate provision has not been made for his safety."

"There are more drinking pedestrians than drinking drivers," it declared.

**Ordinances Violated**

"The pedestrian disregards his own safety. Two thirds of those killed last year were violating a traffic ordinance or committing an obviously unsafe act. He throws common sense away and ignores the little protection he does get.

"The answer is rigid pedestrian control, at least in business districts. The pedestrian must be required to obey traffic signals and laws just as motorists do and risk the same penalties for violations. This can be accomplished."

Still another three-year study committee reported that night accidents accounted for 59 per cent of all automobile fatalities last year, the mortality rate being at least three times as high at night. Inadequate visibility is the greatest night hazard, despite more drinking drivers and pedestrians and increased fatigue, it found.

The committee urged enforced use of the lower traffic beam when approaching cars and better highway lighting.

Thomas T. Grimsdale, Fleet Engineer for the Travelers Insurance Company, New York, told one of the section meetings that the popular-priced miniature motion-picture camera was an aid to highway safety. He described use of pictures in classroom instructions of thousands of truck drivers, in accident analysis, and in observation, adding that " a driver cannot deny his serious mistake when you show him a photograph of his truck driving on the wrong side of the highway or otherwise violating good driving rules.

Dr. Lydia G. Giberson, Industrial Psychiatrist for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, told the Congress that causes deep in the private life of the worker may be responsible for accidents completely unexplainable on the surface.

"The emotional causes of accidents are deeply hidden," he said. "Eight out of 10 accidents are preventable if the psychological factors are controlled."

Another report told of a survey by the Safety Promotion Section of the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles, which found that hilltops constitute a danger spot that has not been properly recognized. The newly devised system of mirrors, mounted on a steel span over the crest of the hill and enabling drivers to see what is coming up the other side, would add to safety, it held.

# Elections Set for Bolivia And Congress Call Decreed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Gen. Carlos Quintanilla, who succeeded former President Busch, has confirmed his intention to restore constitutional government by decreeing Presidential and Parliamentary elections for the second Sunday of March next. It was the first decree of the Provisional Government set up by the Army after the passing of Busch, who aimed at totalitarianism. A second decree calls a new Congress for April 15, 1940.

General Quintanilla has re-established the 1938 Constitution, which was suspended by Busch. The Provisional Government reserves the right to introduce modifications in the national charter. It wishes to secure the election of President and Vice-President by direct vote and not through a convention.

The provisional authorities are encouraging the movement to elect a new President unopposed, based on national unity. Gen. Bernardino Bilbao, army commander-in-chief, has accepted an offer along these lines. The political parties, whose activities have been revived with the new freedom, are being asked for their adherence. A civilian Vice-President is proposed.

General Quintanilla has also offered the olive branch to the vested interests of the tin mining industry, by modifying the Busch exchange decree of June 7 last. Producers in future will be required to sell only half of their foreign currency to the Central Bank.

The official explanation is that the European conflict has materially changed conditions and that it is necessary to stimulate mining production. Actually, the Busch decree caused a conflict between the State and the producers which was found harmful to National interests. The new decree is expected to improve Bolivian conditions all round.

# Lehman Says Religion Bulwarks Democracy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18—Declaring that religion is the great bulwark of democracy, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman told the twenty-third Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Province of New York and New Jersey here yesterday that these two institutions had brought simultaneous abuse from totalitarian countries because of "the essential tenet of each as to the importance of the individual."

Many Americans who had given little thought to religion were deeply concerned today, the Governor said, seeing that "tyranny itself is forced to recognize that men of sincere religion are its most dangerous foes."

By the Soviet-Nazi rapprochement, the objectives of Naziism and Communism were now seen to be "substantially identical" in a common philosophy of "dictatorship of an individual or of a ruthless small group, arraying class against class, breaking down religious influence and regimentation of the individual, he declared.

On the other hand, he said, "the religious idea that God is like a father and all people are like brothers in a family is the sssence of democracy." Leaders of all faiths had recently demonstrated this, he continued, in renewed pledges of loyalty to the democratic tradition and in definite campaigns to build up democracy's defenses.

"When I speak of religion," the Governor stressed, "I do not have in mind external forms, but rather a national and personal spirituality that recognizes in heart and in thought the universal Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. In the struggle to fortify democracy through strengthening our spiritual life, the ideals and purposes of all faiths are identical. . . .

"The danger is that a nation which fails to maintain an active religion will have equally little interest in protecting that individuality of its citizens which is so vital an attribute to democracy."

# Star Gazing in Arizona

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Flagstaff, Ariz.

One of the world's most famous and best equipped astronomical observatories is located here in this Northern Arizona town of 5,500 persons.

Why? The question is asked of attendants a dozen times a day. After all, the answer is simple. At an elevation of 7,200 feet, in a fairly dry climate, Flagstaff has an extraordinarily clear atmosphere most of the time. Furthermore, there is little of what astronomers call "destructive ground radiation" from the surrounding pine forests.

Dr. Percival Lowell made no mistake, 45 years ago, when he chose a nearby hill as the site of an observatory which he planned to build especially for the study of Mars. His successors aver that he could scarcely have made a better choice. Hundreds of discoveries and determinations have been made that would not have been possible in air less crystalline.

♦ ♦ ♦

### Expansion Theory

Although Mars was Dr. Lowell's first interest, it was by no means the limit of his curiosity about celestial bodies. The "expansion of the universe theory," so widely held today, is based largely on studies made at Lowell Observatory of nebulae, star clusters, double stars, and comets. Measurement of the heat of distant stars has been in progress since 1922 with the radiometer.

Spectrum analysis is another important part of the work which goes on night after night and often is debated in conventions of learned men half way around the globe before it is even heard of by the Flagstaffians half a mile away. To them it is just "the observatory," a great glass dome west of town and an interesting place to go on guest nights. To natural scientists it is the source of much of the knowledge which man has accumulated about the physical universe.

With great difficulty the first telescope, an 18-inch refractor, was assembled in time to observe Mars during a favorable opposition in 1894. With this instrument, Dr. Lowell added much to the Martian lore accumulated by the Italian, Schiaparelli, whose achievements had turned his thoughts in that direction. But Dr. Lowell's real career as an investigator of the red planet began two years later with delivery of a specially built 24-inch refractor which is still one of the most useful of half a dozen larger telescopes in the institution.

♦ ♦ ♦

### Canal Theory

Several books and scores of articles were written about Mars by Dr. Lowell. He developed the "canal theory" which is still the subject of speculation. His belief was that great polar ice caps melted at certain seasons and the water was led away through artificial channels to produce vegetation so lush as to give the whole surface a greenish tinge visible even from earth. No one has been able to prove this—nor disprove it.

Photography was first applied to the study of Mars in 1903. Since then most of the observing has been done by inspecting photographic plates, nearly all made through color filters, because they reveal so much more than is visible to the eye.

One of the plates made in Dr. Lowell's time, in 1914, actually recorded a planet then unknown and not discovered until 1930. The tiny spot it made on the plate went unnoticed for 16 years. But Dr. Lowell did forecast that such an orb would be found in a certain sky area because he had observed its effect upon others that were visible. Finally, a student astronomer named Clyde Tombaugh found the planet subsequently named Pluto. Its astronomical symbol is a monogram of the initials, P. L., in honor of its real discoverer.

Concern with Mars did not pass with the passing of Dr. Lowell. Last summer when it came within 36,000,000 miles of the earth, nearer than it will be again until 1956, a Lowell Observatory expedition was in South Africa at the most suitable point for observation. In charge was Carl Slipher, brother of the present director, Dr. V. M. Slipher. There has not been time for examination of his photographs but scarcely a doubt exists that they will shed new light upon a planet to which Percival Lowell devoted the major part of a busy career.

**Ernest Douglas**

# Case of Socialized Medicine: Doctors Differ on Data

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Propaganda for compulsory sickness insurance is misleading in some of its principal statistical claims, Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, President-elect of the American Medical Association, declared in a recent address before a District Branch of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

"An inspired propagandist says that there are 40,000,000 people in the United States who are suffering from the lack of medical care because their incomes are less than $800, with the consequence that they are unable to maintain adequate standards of living," Dr. Van Etten noted.

"The remedy he prescribes is socialized medicine after the European manner. He views American evolution as immature because we hesitate to embrace social systems which seem to have failed in Europe and to be poor substitutes for developing programs which have brought medical care in America to higher accomplishments than anywhere else.

**Slums of Washington**

"The Government-administered City of Washington is said to lead all our cities in slum miseries, as also it leads in the statistics of morbidity.

"Every one of these city dwellers must be included in the 40,000,000, but none of them can claim to be outside the areas of free hospital and medical care.

"Every citizen of the City of New York may have emergency medical care free of cost at any moment of the day or night if he asks for it. We can well believe that it is seldom asked for when the need is not acute through accidental or tragic illness.

"Many small towns have hospital facilities available to people whose incomes are $800, or less, or who have no income at all, and where a generous medical profession cares for them free or at charges within their means. Many farmers fail to see $800 in any year and are still able to pay for medical care.

"No one can deny that there are communities which are poorly supplied with medical care as well as poorly fed and clothed and housed. No one can deny that 11,000,000 people are unemployed and must have some form of Government care.

**All Must Contribute**

"None of the European systems of sickness insurance includes the unemployed because all insured people must be able to contribute toward this insurance.

"It is a distorted survey which tries to show that 40,000,000 people are failing to receive medical care while at the same time death rates are steadily falling. In New York City the statistics for 1939 are all showing new low records

"Through the influence of systematized adverse propaganda an impression has been created that the medical profession and especially the American Medical Association is against all progress against any change in delivering medical care, and is acting in restraint of those who would try new plans.

"People should be told that these aspersions are untrue, unfairly presented, and they should be told what American medicine really stands for."

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18 (AP)—A national health program which would give medical aid to all the people was advocated yesterday by Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, new President of the American Public Health Association, which is holding its annual convention here.

He attacked the American Medical Association directly for what he termed "incomplete and distorted information" on the national health program, which he declared has misled thousands of physicians in understanding what that program is intended to do both in the treatment of patients and in the improvement of medical care.

The national health program to which Dr. Godfrey referred was drawn up by a committee of federal officials appointed by President Roosevelt and promulgated last summer at the "National Health Conference" at Washington. The President presented the health program to Congress in his health security message in January, recommending its study. Later Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York embodied much of the program in a bill he introduced in the Senate, which is now pending and will be brought up for action at the next session of Congress.

Dr. Godfrey predicted that a national health program is assured. "Not one single advance in public health has failed to encounter opposition," he said.

He criticized both the recent consolidation of government agencies into the Federal Security Administration, declaring that it "did nothing to simplify or co-ordinate" the functions of the United States Public Health Service, and proposals under the Wagner Health Act to consolidate health service functions. The persons responsible have been "governed more by their emotions than their logic," he declared.

## Backs Health Bill

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP) — Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the Federal Interdepartmental Committee on Health and Welfare, advocated a national health program, such as that proposed in the pending Wagner national health bill, in an address before the Illinois Conference on Social Welfare here yesterday.

## Under-Water Land For Bridge Conveyed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A 200-foot strip of land running north and south beneath the historical St. John's River, is now in the possession of Duval County.

A deed to the land, into which foundations have been driven for the bridge to join Main and Gibson Streets, was received by County Engineer Arthur N. Sollee, from the Board of Trustees, Florida Internal Improvement Fund, owners of all submerged land.

## Ruling Forbids Sentence Change

TWIN FALLS, Idaho (AP) — A magistrate, in passing sentence, may speak only once and then must abide by his own judgment.

So ruled District Judge James W. Porter in a case unique in Idaho juridical history.

Oct. 2 H. M. Holler, Justice of the Peace at Twin Falls, found Ralph Alvord of Orange, Calif., guilty of a traffic law violation and sentenced him to 90 days. Oct. 11 Justice Holler delivered to Sheriff A. C. Parker, through Mr. Alvord's wife, a writ for the prisoner's immediate release.

Sheriff Parker refused to comply with the release order, and Mrs. Alvord undertook habeas corpus proceedings.

Judge Porter quashed the writ of release, ruling "a Magistrate has no authority to modify any sentence, even if in his opinion circumstances warrant."

## Beauty and Utility of Marshland Are Declared to Be National Assets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Continued efforts to guard the Nation's natural resources and to refrain from mistakes in "reckless drainage" of marshes and faulty plans such as produced the "Dust Bowl" are needed, according to Dr. Robert C. Murphy, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Dr. Murphy addressed 500 members and friends of the Association at the annual dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel last night.

While conceding that tremendous progress has been made in reclamation of marsh and flooded land, Dr. Murphy emphasized that "no such grandiose and reckless drainage as that which preceded the job of restoration has taken place anywhere outside our own country.

"We are acquainted with drainage in Holland and in Italy's Pontine marshes," he continued, "where the recovered land was actually needed to produce food, but these projects are in fact small when compared with the total drainage carried out during long decades in the United States.

"As a matter of fact, all across the Old World, all the way from Ireland to Japan, marshes are regarded for many reasons as places of beauty and usefulness. Here in the United States they seem to have been looked at as eyesores, as places to de ditched and drained as rapidly as possible and particularly to be filled up with rusty tin cans, defunct motor cars, ashes and bed springs. . . ."

Dr. Murphy warned against the heavy cost of mistakes during the last war in which "bad natural history, swallowed whole by a benighted Nation, produced the 'Dust Bowl' through plowing and attempting to grow wheat on land suited by climate only to grazing purposes."

## Taft for President Indorsed by Ohio G. O. P.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ohio's Republican State Central Committee Oct. 17 unanimously endorsed Senator Robert A. Taft for the Republican presidential nomination and Gov. John W. Bricker for re-election.

The committee appointed a subcommittee of five to select a second choice favorite son candidate for the Presidential nomination.


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# The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON



## The Baltic Nations: Again They Bend the Knee

*Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is* VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

**Your Chairman Speaks:**

"Russia has taken care of providing us with today's topic—by its rapid domination of the Baltic States. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have signed up and Finland is on its way to giving up something, although its sturdy determination to fight, backed up by Sweden, undoubtedly means only a modest bargain will be demanded.

"Perhaps the best way to start this discussion is with the people—for after all people make up a country. First as to numbers, we have 3,843,000 Finns, 1,126,000 Estonians, 1,950,000 Letts and 2,540,000 Lithuanians.

**Question:** "Having lived along these shores for ages, I suppose these people are racially much the same?"

**Answer:** "You'd naturally think so. But actually these four nations divided up into two very different groups. The Finns and the Estonians belong to the same racial family, which may be called the Ugrian and is kindred to the Hungarians. These people are also distantly related to the Turks and are originally of Mongolian origin.

"The other group, the Letts of Latvia and the Lithuanians, are of an entirely different family, which may be called Indo-European. Now these two groups are really complete islands in Europe, racially isolated from the three main European families, the Slavs, Germans and Latins."

**Question:** "Has this racial difference made a language difference, too?"

**Answer:** "Indeed it has. The Finnish and Estonian languages are completely different from those of the Letts and Lithuanians. The Finns and Estonians understand each other's tongue. So do the Letts and Lithuanians. But the two groups don't understand one another. This applies to neighborliness, too for they have often been bitter enemies."

**Question:** "That's all very discouraging, Mr. Hurd. If little nations, with common opponents, can't get together, what hope have larger nations with their bigger differences?"

**Answer:** "There is hope. A careful study of these countries, especially Finland, Estonia and Latvia, strengthens your faith in human progress. In spite of the many hardships they have undergone they have made astonishing progress and have eliminated much of the friction there used to be."

**Question:** "Weren't the famous 'Baltic barons' up in that country? Were they oppressors and how did they come into power?"

**Answer:** "You're right. This was a stronghold of the Baltic barons. To see their place we have to go back to other oppressors. Probably the most lenient were the Swedes—who have been so peaceful for the last 100 years it is hard to believe they were once one of the most aggressive people in Europe. They began their domination of the Finns in 1157, completed it in 1293 and maintained it through five centuries to 1809 when Russia seized Finland.

"There were four other masters, the Poles, the Danes, the Germans and the Russians—of which the most onerous were the Germans. Crusading German knights, the Teutonic Order of St. Mary, fighting with no success in Palestine, came up to the Baltic hoping to find something less difficult than the Saracens. They were known as the Knights of the Cross. They found another set of Teutonic Knights, the Knights of the Sword, in the field."

**Question:** "But there were no infidels in the Baltic, were there?"

**Answer:** "No. But there were plenty of heathen. The heathen drove out missionaries with spears—then the knights would come back with swords and shields to crush the heathen. The Knights of the Sword's headquarters building, dating back to 1201, still stands in Riga, Latvia. When they exterminated the heathen they took over their land. In fact it may be land that brought the second group, the Knights of the Cross, from Palestine—for the infidels had no good farmland. This second order headquartered at Marienburg, on the Vistula. These Teutonic knights acquired great property, wealth, authority and fame, mastered the whole southern Baltic and dominated East Prussia until 1919."

**Question:** "Did this so-called Christianization continue?"

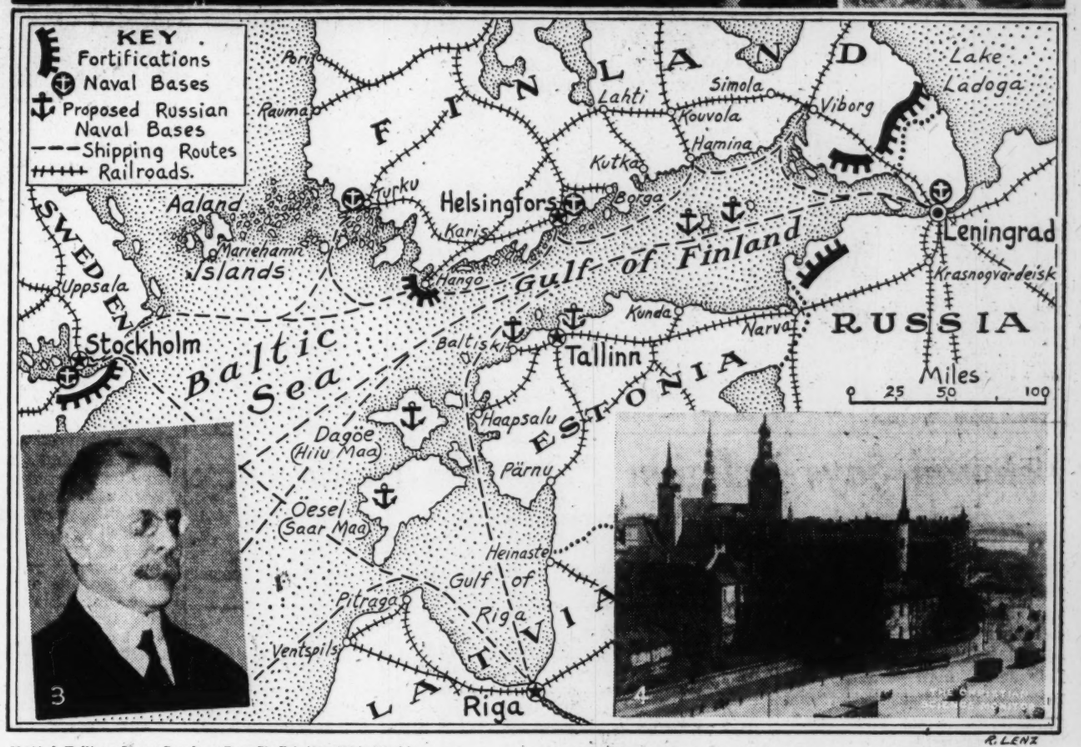
**Answer:** "'So-called' is right. No. The orders were dissolved and these men and their descendants became feudal lords of the cruelest sort. They became the Baltic barons you mentioned. They were Germanizers rather than Christianizers. These German barons owned the best land, had extreme privileges and oppressed the non-German serfs. Even after Russia took over these lands Peter the Great made an agreement to let the Baltic barons continue, which they did with greater oppression than before."

**Question:** "Have the Baltic barons any influence today?"

**Answer:** "No. Interestingly enough, you know these Germans being sent back to Germany by the thousands from the Baltic States? Well, they are what is left of the old Baltic Barons. They have had little power since the war when, becoming free, these nations divided up the land among the people, breaking the power of the land-holding barons.—And now I am going to have Mr. Markham, our guest again today, tell you more of these interesting but little known people —on page 59 of the Fireside just below."



## *The Baltic: Crossroads of Empires*








K. Akel, Tallinn; James Sawders; By a Staff Artist; Wide World

**Land of Teutonic Knight and Baltic Baron**

**1, "Domberg" in Tallinn, Estonia. 2. A Finnish ferryman. 3. Prime Minister Aimo Kaarlo Cajander, Finland. 4. Riga, Latvia.**



## 'Much With Little' Is Key to the Baltic Lands

By R. H. Markham

When the Letts, Estonians, and Finns emerged from the swamps and jungles of Time, along with the other wild tribes of men, and wandered over Europe, seeking places in which to tend their goats and graze their cows, they chose uninviting districts near one of the least cordial seas. The Finns settled on its northern shore, the Estonians and Letts on its southern, and all tried to live in peace. They didn't covet warm or fruitful valleys, didn't try to monopolize ports, didn't set up toll stations on vital roads or water-ways, and were always ready to co-operate with neighbors.

They suffered constantly from other aggressive nations but still survive, cultivate their rather unpromising lands in an admirable way, care for their families with devotion, and strive to keep up with an advancing world. They are of much vigor, of large stature, frugal, religious, as a rule blond, usually blue-eyed. In spite of long humiliation they are by no means servile, are free from vindictiveness, and yearn for culture. During periods of even partial freedom these little peoples have reduced their illiteracy lower than that of the U. S. A.

In time all three of these peoples passed under the domination of the Swedes. Shortly after 1700 Peter, the Great, drove the Swedes out of Europe, taking the Letts and Estonians into the Russian Empire. A hundred years later another Russian Czar did the same with Finland. The Russian regime at times has been fairly light, much of the time terribly oppressive. In 1904-05 these little people tried to lighten the oppression by violent methods. All won their independence after the collapse of Imperial Russia.

### The Letts

The Letts are the most southern group of the three. Their land is the size of West Virginia. They are known to be hardy, determined, stubborn. Most of them are engaged in farming, stock raising, or forestry. They have created a fairly good school system, taken their land out of the hands of the old Teutonic owners, improved agriculture and done something to increase their industry. By separating from Russia they dealt a very serious blow to their commerce. They possess the best Baltic harbor and need Russia's trade in order to prosper.

The Estonians, lying between the Letts and the Gulf of Finland, are an even smaller nation. They occupy a little rectangle between Russia and the deep, blue sea. They also are farmers and mostly live in the country. They have only one city with as much as 100,000 inhabitants. Of their 18 towns, 10 have fewer than 10,000 inhabitants each. Their very low, flat land contains 1,500 lakes and much of it is covered with woods. Stock-raising is a leading occupation.

The land of both Latvia and Estonia has been re-distributed on a very equitable basis, and now most people who work land own it.

It goes without saying that the Letts and Estonians must co-operate with their gigantic Russian neighbor. What they want from that neighbor is autonomy—a very modest demand.

### The Finns

Most remarkable of these three nations are the Finns, fewer than 4,000,000 in number, living across a narrow gulf from the Estonians. They occupy a dreary, amphibious land whose very name *Suomi* means swamp. It contains 40,000 lakes. Sixty-five per cent is watery. Some of it is covered with snow all the time; all, much of the time. It has only one ice-free harbor. It has practically no mineral wealth and is very poorly adapted to agriculture. Its chief natural resource is wood. The Finns pushed themselves into swamps, jungles and snows to be beyond the realm of invaders. They actually went where they thought no one else would wish to go. And as late as 100 years ago there were only 1,000,000 Finns in the world.

From 1154 to 1809 they were under the Swedes; from 1809 to 1917 under the Russians; only since then have they been free.

All these things constitute extremely formidable handicaps. Yet, in spite of them, the Finns are among the most advanced peoples in Europe. Their forests are excellently preserved and efficiently utilized; they have placed their agriculture on a very high level; their industry is steadily growing, their shipping is expanding, their land is fairly distributed, co-operatives are the basis of natural economy, illiteracy is almost unknown; in literature, art, science, and sport, the Finns have achieved noteworthy results; they have created beautiful cities, and they pay their debts. A cursory knowledge of the Finns excites astonishment; a more profound knowledge only increases that astonishment.

The Finns have a supremely great problem, namely, their relations with Russia. It is now very acute. Only mutual concessions can bring a satisfactory solution.

### Russian Bear

The southeastern border of Finland is within 15 miles of Leningrad, Russia's only western outlet. The Finns have strongly fortified that border. They are pointing cannon at Russia's only door. No great power could be indifferent to such a situation. America would not passively tolerate it, nor would Great Britain. Germany's treatment of Czechoslovakia shows how it deals with such a menace. Russia has one long narrow outlet to the sea, namely, the Gulf of Finland. In that, Finland maintains fortifications at four points—four bolts to Russia's lock. 170,000,000 people will not willingly permit 4,000,000 people to hold control over such a vital road. So, there must be an agreement.

Russians need not subjugate Finns; Finland need not defy Russia. In a balanced Europe co-operation would be quite possible. But in today's unbalanced Europe no one dare predict future developments.



## Through the Bristling Baltic Labyrinth

### Finland

Now we're off—in a little boat—making a Baltic tour.

**Aaland Islands**

We begin at the Aaland Islands. They're called an archipelago, which has a fine dynamic sound. It starts like a sneeze, ends like a horse race. It ought to mean big sea, but has come to mean big bunch of islands. This bunch has 300.

We're starting from the big one, containing the harbor of Mariehamn. Maybe you hear it called Marianhamina. Every city on our trip will have more than one name. That's because they've belonged to many masters.

Now we'll visit these lands of many masters. Button up your coat, for it's snowing already. Hold your hat on, for there will be lots of wind. We are going into the long entrance of a cave of winds, containing a big, black bear at the end. The bear wants to hold the exit from his cave. It's the only sure one he's got, and even it's frozen shut much of the time.

**Hango Head**

We're off, steering through the islands to Hango Head, 100 miles away.

Swish, swish. We're there. Not much of a place. But the beginning of a marvelous country. This is Finland's "Land's End"; it contains a fort and a little city, and the only ice-free harbor. You see excellent wharfs, sturdy freight boats, a railroad station, well-kept streets, well-stocked stores, substantial houses.

Our little port is 250 miles from Leningrad and 40 from the opposite side of the Gulf of Finland. That is the size of the long thin entrance to Russia: 250 by 40 miles. From here to Helsinki (Helsingfors) is 70 miles.

We are on the way to Helsinki.

**Helsinki**

Swish, swish. A little more swish, swish. We're there.

And what a place! You'd never guess it was the capital of a poor lake-covered, tree-covered, snow-covered land, with fewer than 4,000,000 inhabitants. There's not a country in Europe that wouldn't be proud to have built it.

We enter a splendid harbor, see a magnificent railroad station, wide boulevards lined with large new stores, extensive parks, impressive schools, a museum that need feel embarrassed before no other on the continent.

Helsinki, a Finnish city on a Finnish Gulf, cries, "Small people, too, have a right to live and grow and be happy, even in the Baltics." As a sign of that determination, the Finns have fortified a lofty cluster of granite hills lying at the south of the harbor.

**Viipuri**

We leave—we go 150 miles east—we arrive at Viipuri (Viborg). A play city, a business city, a fighting city. A Finnish Venice, a Finnish Verdun. A place for soft moonlight and for wild thunderbolts. It has fortresses, dungeons, battlements; bathing beaches, gentle canals to lace-like lakes, shaded paths in silent forests. Here is where the Russian spear first entered Finland. The throwers of that spear hold another one ready.

**Leningrad**

We leave Viipuri and shall go right into the spear-holder's camp. We skirt a wooded shoulder and coast to Leningrad, through which Czar Peter opened the first door for Russia. Before us is a city of nearly 3,000,000 people, marking the frontiers of an almost illimitable land. Behind its quays and battlements, the only ones in all Russia whose stones are lapped by the free waters of unconfined seas, are uncounted numbers of men, unmeasured power, irrepressible force. All that might, gathered from a hundred valleys and a thousand steppes, must emerge here. That may be why you often hear rumbling in Russia, why the Baltics sometimes quake.

Perhaps you feel it now. Let us get out. "Blow, winds, blow. Take us on our way."

### Estonia

**Narva**

They do, and bring us 110 miles back to Narva, a little town sitting on a little river, the Narova. We're in a new land, amid a new people. Here Estonia begins. Our port is a drab settlement, where peasant women assemble to sell eggs and cheese. Level plains stretch toward the West; level plains stretch toward the East. The western plains run seven score miles to the sea; the eastern plains run 10,000 miles to Japan. On one side of the Narova are 1,000,000 Estonians; on the other, eight score million Russians. Could this midget people keep those Russians from the sea?

They never have. Russia has often been blocked at the Narova River, but not by the Estonians. Danes came; Teutons came; Swedes came; it was they who kept the Russians back. The Estonians were peasants serving them all.

**Tallinn**

We go on to Tallinn, 120 miles away. It's the capital of Estonia. Towers bristle in it, fortresses glower over it. Battlements encircle it. All for foreigners. Danes founded it. Germans captured it. Poles threatened it. Lithuanians took it. A Danish king got it back and sold it to the Knights of the Cross, as though the capital of Estonia were a peck of oats. Swedes conquered it and held it more than a century. Russians took it from them and kept it two centuries. Now Russians are here again. The Estonians' 20 years of freedom during the 20 centuries of humiliation have ended.

We leave Tallinn, sail west to the end of the Finnish Gulf, then coast due south. On 2 large islands, lying low in the water you see activity. It is the Russians establishing themselves that they may command the Baltic. The dusk, the sea, the low dark shores mingle together, time vanishes and you imagine you see Danes, Teutons, Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, chasing each other over other people's fields.

### Latvia

**Riga**

We come into a large gulf. We lose sight of land. We come to land again—at Riga, the largest city in the Baltics. We are in a new country, in the capital of the Letts, a tiny nation entirely different from the Estonians, unrelated to the Russians, alien to the Teutons.

This is a flat, thin-soiled land, none too productive, largely covered with woods, pasture, patches of flax. How can it support a capital of nearly 400,000 people? It can't. Riga used to be a chief port of Russia. It served the world's largest land empire. It was the greatest timber export center on the globe. It was the end of a water route coming from New York, which met a land route coming from Vladivostok.

Riga is very old and is divided into two parts, straddling the River Dwina. A strange bridge joins them, which is taken into the house every winter as a potted flower, to protect it from the ice. One hundred thirty days each year the ice serves as bridge. In the old town are castles, fortresses, towers; old houses line crooked little streets which run into market places where blue-eyed women sell chickens and potatoes.

Most striking among the ancient buildings is the castle of the Knights of the Sword, who long ruled this land. It has stood there half a millennium, and the Knights were here long before it was built. The mothers and fathers of those ruddy-cheeked women for twice thirty generations served foreigners. Now, foreigners, after an absence of twenty years, have come back. The Russians are regaining mastery of the towers. Riga will again serve the Russian empire. Let's hope it will be a profitable service.

### Lithuania

Fifty miles to the South lies Lithuania, the fourth little Baltic land; but unfortunately we can't go there, because the Germans have taken their only port—Memel.

Our little excursion for today, then, is over.

"Au revoir, little Baltic States, tenaciously clinging to the continent's coast—even as the rumbling Russian roller moves to push you into the Baltic Sea.

"Fare ye well, Baltic brothers!"

# British Pledge Action On Indian Independence

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 18—Two concrete concessions are to be made by Britain to Indian national aspirations toward independence, according to an official White Paper containing a statement of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, on India and the war. Nevertheless, the statement deeply disappointed National Congress leaders although all British political circles recognize its progressive attitude toward democratic institutions as a whole.

The concessions are for both the present and the future. For the present a consultative committee representing all the chief Indian communities including the Princes is to be set up in India under Lord Linlithgow to advise on Indian participation in the war. For the future when the war ends a new "roundtable conference" is to meet to review the existing constitutional reform scheme "in the light of Indian views."

This is the British Government's answer to the demand pressed by Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Nationalist leaders for a further measure of Indian self-government.

**British Aims Asked**

Indian National Congress chiefs had also endeavored—in the guise of asking more particulars of war aims—to extract from Lord Linlithgow a British declaration against imperialistic institutions everywhere. This was to have been for future application to India. But Lord Linlithgow has sidestepped this trap.

The Viceroy indicates that Britain is not fighting to impose any particular system of government upon any country, but in order to save itself and other nations of the Old World—and ultimately of the New—from a constant liability to unprovoked aggression.

Britain, too, he reminds the Congress Party, is not alone in the war, but has also to consider its Allies. His case is therefore that it is not possible to lay down at this early stage exactly what terms may ultimately have to be insisted upon. It suffices for the present in his view that the war is to resist aggression which threatens Indian interests and in which Indians as a whole stand shoulder to shoulder with the British.

On the other hand, Lord Linlithgow is quite frank about Britain's policy toward India. This policy, he indicates, aims as it has done for many years at the "progressive realization of responsible government," making for ultimate "Dominion status" which would eventually give India complete independence, similar to that of Canada and Australia.

**Promise of Revision Given**

The constitutional reforms already in course of introduction, Lord Linlithgow also explains, reflect the greatest measure of Indian agreement found practicable in 1935 when they were drafted. His promise for their revision when the war ends therefore is to meet any change in Indian opinion that may have occurred since that date.

The reasons which have prevailed with the British Government in not allowing Lord Linlithgow to give a more favorable answer to the demand for a further advance in self-government are implicit in the appendices attached to the White Paper.

These include a resolution of the Moslem League's Working Committee, a body claiming to represent the Moslem community as a whole which numbers 77,000,000 in India, also a statement signed by representatives of a number of other communities including that of the "depressed classes" which alone comprise more than 50,000,000 Indians.

This resolution and this statement both strongly oppose proposals put forward by the Indian National Congress. The resolution demands that no declaration regarding constitutional advance should be made without Moslem consent. The statement of the other communities declares that no constitutional arrangement could be binding upon India as a whole unless upon a much wider basis.

Regarding opinion in Britain, while the Conservatives as a whole view Lord Linlithgow's case with entire approval, the same does not apply to the Leftist parties. The Daily Herald, Labor, leads the opposition in declaring the White Paper "not good enough."

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, is more cautious. While describing Lord Linlithgow's statement as "clear, conciliatory, and constructive," it modifies this favorable estimate by adding that its sufficiency will depend upon how its assurances will be carried out and how the machinery it proposes will be worked.

## Dr. Frank Says New Deal Has 'Defeatist' Attitude

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Terming the present New Deal administration reactionary, Dr. Glenn Frank, chairman of the Republican Party's National Committee on Policy, declared here Oct. 17 that the administration had been "doomed to defeat from the start" because its founders nourished a "defeatist attitude toward American private economy."

The New Deal's policy of "restricting production and raising prices is not liberalism, but reaction and cowardly retreat," the former University of Wisconsin President told a Town Hall of Milwaukee meeting.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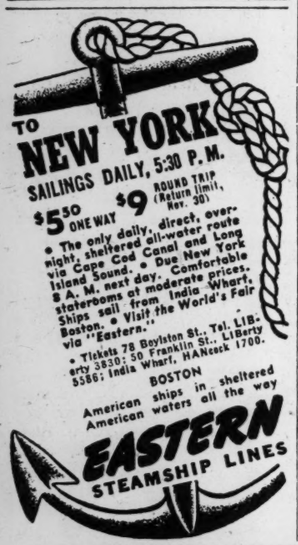
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## Forced Off Their Job by Rails and Motorcar

**The Camel Retiring in Australia**
**A common mode of transport up to a decade ago**

# Wild Camels New Problem On the Ranches of Australia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensland — The camel, faithful beast of burden of early Australian explorers and pioneers, is rapidly becoming a serious problem to cattle growers whose vast ranches fringe the drier regions of Central Australia.

Released from man's servitude by the advent of new railway and new motor routes in the interior, these animals now roam at will and breed in a wild state. Whole herds of them have been reported towards Central Australia.

The camel in Australia is not a native animal, but descended from the domestic camel of Arabia and Egypt. In the early days they were regularly employed for exploration, and until recent years were in general use in the interior as mail carriers and for the transport of supplies to mines and telegraph stations. Riding camels were used by the police in the drier regions, and a law breaker on horseback had no chance against an officer on a dromedary.

Prior to 1918 the owners and breeders of camels in Australia were mostly Afghans, but after the Great War the industry passed into the hands of Australians who learnt to handle camels while on active service in Egypt and Palestine.

Now Australia is saying goodbye to the pioneer camel, and the reason is not far to seek. The old outback trails are no longer just camel tracks. The camel can go where the horse is quite unsuitable, but the motor car or truck now does the same jorneys and is safer. Where the camel still lingers as a beast of burden, its load is often one of petrol.

But the wild camel, surviving droughts far better than wild cattle or horses, is here to stay—a wild inhabitant of Australia's desert-like interior, and a problem for the settler.

## Trees for Snow Fences To Guard Wisconsin Roads

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis.—Snow fences of living trees are being planted along town and county highways in Wisconsin. Experiments carried out by the American Legion Auxiliary have proved that effective results can be obtained at less cost in using trees. The trees will be furnished by the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

# Town to Country Shift Taken In Good Part by British Folk

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—War this time has quickened the ponderous rhythm of British countryside life as probably no event in history has ever done. In the past, secluded villages and isolated farms have remained largely outside urban states of emergency; social changes have been so slow as to be almost imperceptible. But in the present situation the evacuation in a few days of some 2,000,000 townsfolk to rural areas has suddenly transformed the whole tempo of village street, cottage portal, and local store.

The nightly blackout is enforced on lonely mountain side and wild moorland, as in London and Edinburgh; and Air Force planes patrol the skies reporting lights-out infringements. Hamlets which have neither electricity nor gas have to hang thick curtains or carpets over their windows before they can even light a candle. The farmer cannot light his lantern to frighten the foxes from nightly raids on his hen houses. Even the old oil lamp on the farm cart has to be darkened under the new regulations. Gas masks hang on the cottage hearthside. Farm hands study the evening sky, not only for weather prospects for their crops, but for signs of favorable air raid conditions.

Country people are asking what will be the outcome of this transformation. One answer is given by Dr. W. A. Lethem of the Ministry of Health, who believes that a new era is ahead for rural Britain. Many of the evacuated people will never return home, he thinks.

"A periodic stirring of the cauldron," he says, "mixes the ingredients and brings out qualities of mind and body which tend to stagnate if left undisturbed too long. The sack of Constantinople was followed by the Renaissance. So, I hope, may the evacuation of our cities be followed by a reawakening of rural England and the dawn of a new era of living planned on healthier and more spacious lines than those to which so many of our people have become accustomed."

Sudden increase in rural populations, then, and accompanying efforts to adjust social and business activities to fit the changed conditions, are a mark of the times. Every day the post brings circulars of business that has moved to the country. Insurance companies, banks, and easy-payment financing concerns have acquired new and surprising addresses. Cobham, residential Surrey village has become an important banking center. Several firms trading with South America have moved to Newbury, in Berkshire, A building society has taken up its quarters at Westerham, Kent, where James Wolfe, the victor of Quebec, was born. A shipping line that formerly operated in the center of London is now to be found near the famous Surrey beauty-spot, the Hog's Back.

The drift of the country to the town, which has caused frequent anxiety to economists and social workers has been checked. Village shops where the sale of a packet of pins was an event now have queues at the counter. High streets that were wont to bask lazily in the sunshine are alive with energetic children. Country houses that for the greater part of the year were empty, except for a staff of servants, are the home of hundreds of refugees from London. In consequence, rural areas are now preparing for a period of activity and trading prosperity.

Besides the business people and more well-to-do householders who have moved to safer areas of their own accord, 1,000,000 children, babies, expectant mothers and sightless people have been received in private houses in country areas. They have been welcomed with warm hospitality, and many of them have quickly fallen into country ways . Their arrival touched the hearts of country people.

Some have returned home, and others who miss their men folk and familiar social amenities will doubtless do the same. But rural communities are realizing the great changes which those evacuated are having to adjust themselves to, and determined efforts are being made by such organizations as the Women's Institutes to overcome this difficulty.

The radio keeps even the loneliest areas fully informed of every development in the international situation, and the actual declaration of war was known in remote farm houses at precisely the same moment as in London.

In a scene typical of hundreds all over the British Isles, four children put away their toys in the rough farm kitchen, gleaming with brassware, as the hour of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's radiocast message approached. The farmer himself, in the traditional corduroy breeches and open shirt, came in and sat down on an oak settle.

Throughout the Prime Minister's speech there was no sound except the clucking of a few hens in the sun-flooded garden; and when he had finished, and the National Anthem was played, everyone stood up, including the children, the youngest of whom slid perilously off her high seat, but managed acrobatically to stand to attention. There was silence for a moment, and then the farmer said, with a sigh, "Well, that's that. Now we know where we are." It was a sigh of relief after long months of tension.

## *La Guardia Hopes To Make New York Movies' Capital*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, having seen built and dedicated the biggest airport in the country, is out to return the motion picture industry to its first home in New York City. This, he declared, is not "small town talk or chamber of commerce talk." He emphasized that he meant it.

"I don't want to take anything away from any other city, but I do want to promote my own," the Mayor told delegates to the fall convention of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers at the Pennsylvania Hotel here. "I can't see why the motion picture producers don't make pictures here. If it is the location you are looking for, we can give them the sea, lakes, and mountains.

"I have noticed that most of your stories are laid in the city. We have a city here. This is the art center of the world. There is more music here than any place in the world. We can give you every kind of casts. Then, too, we have our own libraries and some of the little historical slip-ups in the movies wouldn't happen if you had these libraries and museums.

"We have everything and more of it, and I would like to see the motion picture industry return to New York where it started. The industry went west for location, but that is no longer necessary, since most of the scenes are made indoors."

The Mayor gave a general bid to any delegate who represents a producer for a conference to talk about coming back to New York.


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# French Delay Offensive To Build Air Forces

**By William Henry Chamberlin**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Oct. 18—The French retreat yesterday in the face of a strong German offensive in the region east of the Saar River, shows that the French Army for the time being has abandoned offensive for defensive tactics.

During September French military leaders endeavored to help Poland by pushing into German territory, forcing Germany to defend its Siegfried line frontier, and at the same time simultaneously acquiring useful advance positions in front of the Maginot Line.

However, it is now revealed that an important military conference, including Premier Daladier, Commander-in-Chief Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander of the field armies, Alphonse Georges, Admiral Jean Darlan, and other military and air naval leaders late in September decided that the best tactics following the Polish conflict was to stand on the defensive, improving the positions where a favorable opportunity offered but making no effort to storm the Siegfried Line. This new strategy is revealed in the past two days' fighting.

Two of the heaviest engagements of the war thus far on the present western front occurred Oct. 16 when the Germans launched two attacks, one with two divisions, on a four-mile front near the Luxemburg frontier and the other with five or six divisions along the 20-mile front south of the German towns of Zweibrücken and Pirmasens.

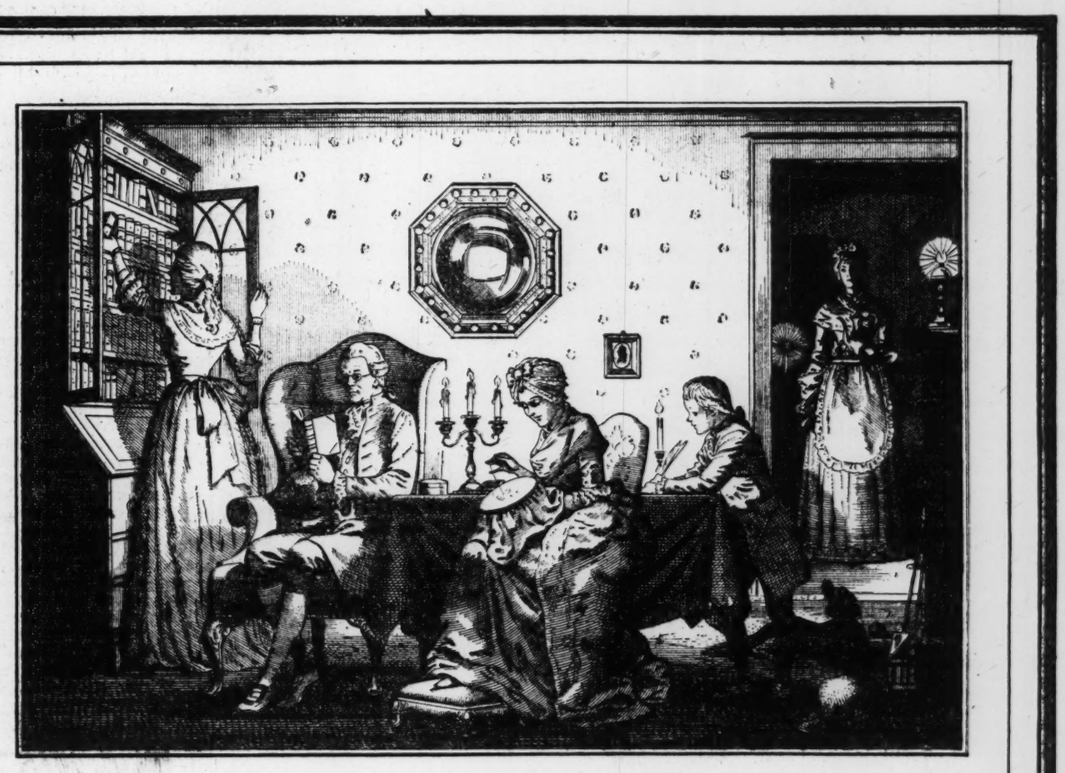
The former attack regained from the French the observation point called Schneeberg, highest hill in this vicinity, and pushed forward to the French village of Apach, whence, however, the Germans were compelled to retire under heavy artillery fire.

The second larger attack failed to penetrate the French line defense, and it is believed by French sources that this cost the Germans heavy casualties, since the ground in front of the French positions is strewed with mines, making the use of tanks impracticable and forcing the Germans to expose their infantry to the fire of the French 75's, among the most effective field guns in existence.

These attacks were expected, and the French high command has adopted a method calculated to hold essential positions with the least loss of men, leaving a thin screen of advance guards to bear the brunt of preliminary German artillery fire, with instructions to withdraw to prepared positions when the German attack has developed its full force.

Oct. 17 was relatively quiet with the Germans apparently engaged in regrouping operations and resting their troops after a day of unusually vigorous fighting. The morning French communiqué of Oct. 18 significantly mentions considerable railway and road activity in the German rear, indicating that new attacks are probable in the near future.

Meanwhile, the French believe time works on their side in several ways. Next spring England will have a powerful army fighting alongside the French and the relative air strength of France and England should improve.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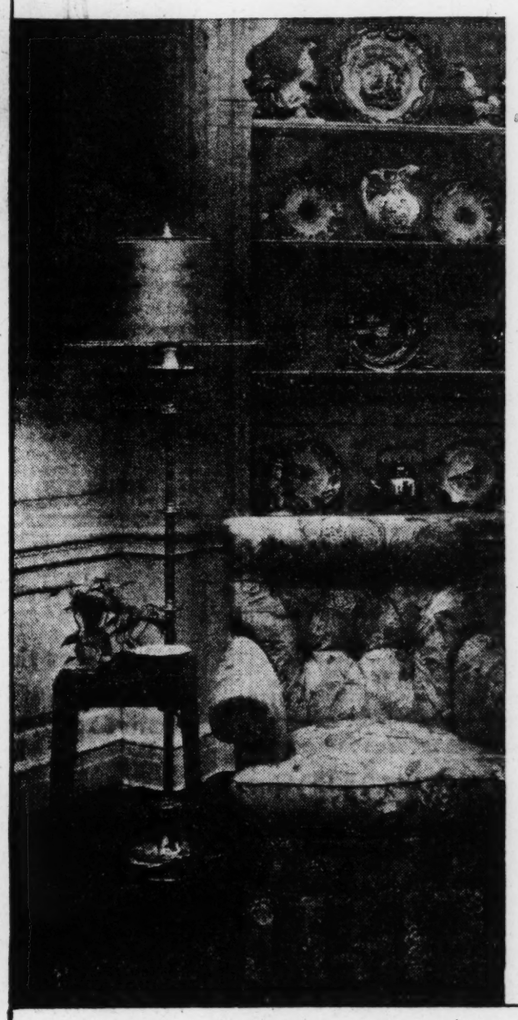

Edison's First Lamp
IN 1784 the stockholders of this Bank read the first reports of its progress by the flickering light of whale oil lamps or tallow candles. Inadequate as this lighting may have been, it was a marked improvement over the candlewood tapers and smoky, greasy lamps of earlier Colonial days.
The possibilities of electricity for house lighting were first explored by Moses Gerrish Farmer of Salem. In 1859, to the astonishment of his neighbors, he illuminated his parlor with a crude lamp with current from a wet cell battery.
But not until twenty years later did Thomas A. Edison's inventive genius make electric light practical for broad use. His incandescent bulb, which first gleamed in his laboratory on October 21, 1879, marked the dawn of modern lighting.
The cost of electric light over the years has decreased steadily. Meanwhile the quality of light has constantly improved. The results in terms of eyesight conservation are beyond estimate.
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# British Troops Serve French General

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—British expeditionary forces in France are now under the command of Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of French military forces, Prime Minister Chamberlain definitely stated before the House of Commons today.

He added that some French troops, by special agreement, are serving under the orders of the British Commander-in-Chief in France, Lord Gort.

Expressing satisfaction at the complete understanding between the British and French Higher Commands, and the unity of command which has been achieved so early in the war, the Prime Minister, in his seventh weekly report on progress of the war, went on to announce that in addition to eight German aircraft known to have been shot down in the recent air battles over the British Isles, several more "may have failed to reach home."

Total German aircraft taking part in the raids, he said, did not exceed 30 and casualties inflicted by British guns and fighters "exceed 25 per cent and may have been more."

The Prime Minister said that since his last rejection of German peace proposals as too vague "there has been no indication from Berlin of the views of the German Government upon the issues and continued:

"German propaganda organs have used all possible ingenuity so to twist foreign comment as to make it somewhat less unfavorable to their own point of view.

"I should doubt whether this effort has had any success outside Germany itself, for it is difficult to conceal the fact that the vast bulk of comment of nearly all shades of political color in neutral countries has shown a full appreciation of the attitude of the Allied Governments."

The Prime Minister spoke of "fantastic" claims by Germany of successful attacks on British war vessels and declared:

"It is not true that the Hood or the Repulse or any other capital ship has suffered the least damage. The same is true of the Ark Royal."

On the Western Front, he said, the British Expeditionary Force "has now finally taken over their allotted sector of the French Line, and all divisions are in position."

Mr. Chamberlain declared the Government had "not hesitated to publish the full extent of any losses sustained," and expressed conviction that "imaginary" British losses radiocast by Germany would prove false.

It was far more important, he said, that the world should "believe implicitly in the truth of our communiqués" than that "we should reap the short-lived advantages which distortions of the truths may bring."

"In these early days we must not indulge in foolish boasts," he went on. "Attacks so far made upon our coasts have been few and on a small scale, and it would be unwise to assume that we shall always be as successful as we have been in these first exchanges."

## Florida Drivers' Licenses In Form of Small Card

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Every driver of a motor vehicle is now required to have a driver's license, according to a new law of the 1939 Legislature.

The license is a small card. They are to be renewed annually at 50 cents for private automobile. Chauffeurs are assessed $1. For the handling of the licenses Judge J. Ollie Edmunds will receive five cents each for his work in the County.

# 'Push' Needed to Ride in Italy Now

Wide World

**1940 Model of the Family 'Bus'**

This vehicle, which appeared on the streets of Milan, Italy, recently after automobiles were prohibited except for emergency use in an effort to conserve gasoline, might be called a "pedalmobile." Everybody works except Junior, who rides out in front.

# American Lines Joins in Rescue Work

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States Maritime Commission said today that 300 survivors had been rescued by the American liner Independence Hall from two British ships, the 10,183-ton passenger liner Yorkshire and the 3,509-ton City of Mandalay, sunk about 500 miles off the coast of France.

In London, operators of the City of Mandalay said they had information the ship had been attacked and sunk.

The master of the rescue vessel, Capt. C. J. McKenzie, radioed that he was taking the survivors back to Bordeaux, France, arriving there tomorrow morning.

Sinking of the 5,186-ton French Line freighter Vermont Oct. 17 was the tenth known casualty since Oct. 12.

The Vermont's 43 survivors reached an English port on a British warship and reported two fatalities among the crew.

The French Line's third loss in four days, the Vermont was bound for New Orleans. On her last voyage from the southern port she carried 20 airplanes, loaded a few days before war was declared.

Her destruction raised to 77 the war's known ship losses, tonnage losses rose to 354,768 gross tons and the known fatalities to 1,594.

British losses rose to 38 with confirmation of the sinking of the Bramden, a 1,594-ton freighter destroyed off the English coast Sept. 16 with three fatalities.

Twenty-one survivors of the Norwegian freighter Lorentz W. Hansen were picked up by the Norwegian tanker Kongsdal. Her owners said the 1,918-ton ship was sunk by a torpedo while en route from Canada to England with a cargo of wood.

Her sinking was the seventh Norwegian loss, the 17th suffered by Scandinavian countries and the twenty-fourth neutral loss.

## Press Critical

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British press comments fully on the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak at Scapa Flow, Oct. 14.

The London Times called the sinking of the Royal Oak at anchorage "a disturbing incident, providing grave matter for investigation of the naval court of inquiry which is now sitting."

The Daily Express told its 2,500,000 subscribers, "the Scapa Flow affair is a disgrace. This disaster is inexcusable."

The Express added that Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, "cannot be blamed for it," explaining that "the naval defense plans must have been laid down years ago."

It said, "these plans should now be revised with energy and despatch. Churchill is the man to make a good job of it."

Virtually the entire British press continued to criticize authorities for failing to sound an air raid alarm during the Nazi raid over the Edinburgh area in the Firth of Forth on Monday.

The Express declared, "The Government's explanation is totally inadequate."

Naval observers, studying the results of the raids so far this week, concluded that the defense still held the edge in the battle of planes versus warships.

In the recent raids, it was noted that the planes were forced to keep at high altitudes by heavy fire from anti-aircraft batteries, thus making accurate bombing virtually impossible.

## Royal Oak Losses

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Admiralty issued revised figures today on the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak Oct. 14, showing 810 men lost and 424 survivors.

The figures were based on "latest information at the Admiralty" and showed 24 officers and 786 men went down with the first line battleship at Scapa Flow. Survivors included 57 officers and 367 men.

These totals exceeded slightly the previous estimates. They showed a total of 1,234 were on the ship instead of the outside figure of 1,200 estimated when the sinking was announced.

# British Using Directed Patrol

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—A new patrol system for the protection of the merchant marine and different from the old convoy service has been described by Capt. G. B. Kelly of the Cameronia as "like going from lamp post to lamp post."

British war vessels lie in watchful little clusters, serving like policemen in a relatively circumscribed "beat," and the directions for substantially every mile of the way come from the Admiralty's wireless towers in London.

There was no convoy, said Captain Kelly, after bringing his vessel safely into port here, but the Admiralty kept him constantly advised by radio of the position of the patrol boats—destroyers and light cruisers which form a broken, dotted line across the Atlantic from continent to continent.

# Raider Tells Royal Oak Exploit

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (AP)—Submarine Commander Günther Prien, today declared that "except for a lone auto driver, nobody saw our U-boat enter or leave Scapa Flow" in the raid which sank the British battleship Royal Oak Oct. 14.

Commander Prien talked with foreign newspapermen after he had been decorated with the Iron Cross by Adolf Hitler and received the plaudits of cheering Berlin crowds on the way to the Chancellery.

With him were 37 other officers and men from the submarine which landed yesterday. Each of the men wore Iron Crosses.

In strident tones Commander Prien asserted he had entered Scapa Flow, Britain's naval base in the Orkney Islands off Northern Scotland, on a night when the northern lights were the strongest he had seen in 15 years at sea.

"The British ships could not be seen distinctly but we could determine the location by dimmed lanterns at the anchoring buoys," he said.

Commander Prien reiterated the German claim that his submarine badly damaged Britain's 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse at the same time as it sank the Royal Oak.

"The Repulse was easy to make out because it and the Renown (her sister ship) alone have two funnels," Commander Prien said.

"The Repulse was partly covered by the Royal Oak. Nevertheless her two aforeship gun towers protruded. (Silhouettes in Jane's Fighting Ships show the Repulse has two funnels and also two fore gun turrets.)

"So I first aimed in their direction, then sent a second torpedo into the very heart of the Royal Oak. I saw distinctly how water first spurted high before the Repulse and then was followed by high red flames.

"On the Royal Oak water and fire rose even higher, both hits being followed by detonations and by parts of the ships flying into the air.

"The whole thing was over in 30 seconds. After that only a dark cloud of smoke was visible. The Royal Oak had disappeared, while the Repulse listed heavily forward.

[The official British accounts said 20 minutes elapsed between the first and second torpedoes.]

"Immediately thereafter the British got busy with searchlights and their destroyers loosed water bombs.

"Only one man in a car apparently had seen us. He turned abruptly and drove off at full speed and evidently reported us. We could see him so well because we navigated quite close to the shore."

# Hitler's 'Yes Men' Blamed In British War Study

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 18—Important light for the historian on the origins of the war is supplied by Sir Nevile Henderson's postscript to the British Blue Book published yesterday which gives realistic pictures of the chief actors in that drama in Berlin at the end of August.

Adolf Hitler emerges from this report as a Führer of fixed ideas mainly surrounded by "yes men" none of whom is courageous enough to take an individual course even when their sense, knowledge, and experience so dictate.

In fact, as Sir Nevile points out, here is new proof that "the tragedy of any dictator is that as he goes on, his entourage steadily and inexorably deteriorates; for lack of freedom of utterance he loses the services of his best men . . . and he is in the end surrounded by mere 'yes men' whose flattery and counsels are alone endurable to him."

Simultaneously, however, Sir Nevile believes the influence of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, and others has been exaggerated. But he concedes that it has been "consistently sinister" and particularly exerted through the exaggerations of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda machine.

**Polish Example Cited**

An example of this occurred Aug. 29 in the report of the alleged murder of six German nationals in Poland when extremists felt that Herr Hitler was beginning to look more favorably on the British Government's peace proposals.

In fact, it is clear, says the report, that Herr von Ribbentrop and Dr. Goebbels in particular initiated the press campaign to present Herr Hitler with evidence which helped persuade him to adopt whatever course they desired.

The significant fact is also brought out that Herr Hitler knew no language but German, has never traveled abroad except on two official visits to Italy, and is entirely dependent for his views on foreign affairs upon evidence placed before him. So that it was only with a band of competent and experienced foreign advisers, particularly such as were acquainted with the western democracies, could Herr Hitler have carried through a successful foreign policy in peace.

There was a time, says Sir Nevile, when had Herr Hitler adopted more gentlemanly methods he could certainly have got away with a great deal when the British rulers appeared ready to turn a blind eye at much for the sake of peace.

**Czech Seizure Decisive**

Had Herr Hitler taken Danzig rather than Bohemia and Moravia on March 15 last then there might have been a quite different story. But as the British Ambassador records, "in 1939 as in 1914 origin of war with Germany has been due to a deliberate tearing up by the latter of a scrap of paper . . . ruthless suppression of the Czechs," and Herr Hitler showed himself as an "unprincipled menace to European peace and liberty."

The firmness of Poland's verbal note of Aug. 10 which stated that German intervention in Danzig would be considered an act of aggression appears to have been interpreted as a consummate insult by Herr Hitler, according to this report, and to have determined him on an aggressive course against Poland. Nothing shows more clearly the failure of totalitarian rule than that at such an important moment there were none to advise a more rational course.

Sir Nevile makes much of the dismissal of Field Marshal von Blomberg following his marriage to a typist as reason for the Army crisis of February, 1938. True, it was the occasion for the dismissal of 14 generals all known for their moderate tendencies, but, if reliable information in Germany at that time is true, this was only an excuse, since extremists in the National Socialist Party led by Herr Himmler had long desired the elimination of these elements and had their plans prepared. In fact, both the marriage and the so-called insolence of the Polish note were mere opportunities which influential National Socialists desired to use for their own purposes.

The report accepts Herr Hitler's repetition of his desire for good relations with Britain as undoubtedly sincere, but, as "Mein Kampf" shows, he desired this friendship so as to have his rear guarded while the Reich advanced its conquest in East Europe.

**Ignored British Outlook**

The Third Reich failed, as Sir Nevile points out, to keep Britain out of the war because of the failure of its present rulers to understand the British character and outlook. But there are also a number of other questions which history will ask.

The character of the chief National Socialist leaders here stand out for all the world to see, and it is undoubtedly a good alibi for British diplomacy. But they did not develop in a day. Anyone who lived through seven years of the Third Reich knew this long before, and also that the British appeasement policy was to such National Socialist leaders merely an expression of weakness.

There is little doubt but that the diplomats of the western democracies failed to understand the psychology of the new rulers of Germany after 1938. This is shown by the fact that both the French and British were so long hoodwinked into expecting that the Army and the moderates in the National Socialist Party would finally triumph.


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# Hitlerism and Russia: Two German Views

### From "Mein Kampf"

**By Adolf Hitler**

We National Socialists consciously draw a line through the foreign-policy trend of our pre-War period. We take up at the halting place of 600 years ago. We terminate the endless German drive to the south and west of Europe, and direct our gaze toward the lands in the east. We finally terminate the colonial and trade policy of the pre-War period, and proceed to the territorial policy of the future.

But we talk about new soil and territory in Europe today, we can think primarily only of Russia and its vassal border states.

Fate itself seems to seek to give us a tip at this point. In the surrender of Russia to bolshevism, the Russian people was robbed of that intelligentsia which theretofore produced and guaranteed its State stability. Forr the organization of a Russian State structure was not the result of Russian Slavdom's State-political capacity, but rather a wonderful example of the State-building activity of the German element in an inferior race.

Thus have innumerable mighty empires of the earth been created.

Inferior nations with German organizers and lords as leaders have more than one expanded into powerful State structures, and endured as long as the racial nucleus of the constructive State-race maintained itself.

The former Russia, divested of its German upper stratum, is, entirely aside from its new rulers' private plans, no 'ally for a struggle of the German nation for freedom. Considered purely militarily, in the event of a Germano-Russian war against western Europe, which would probably, however, mean against the entire rest of the world, the relations would be simply catastrophic. The struggle would proceed not on Russian but on German soil, without Germany being able to get from Russia even the slightest effective support.

One should not now raise the objection that an alliance with Russia would not immediately imply a war, or, if it does, that it might be fundamentally prepared for. No. An alliance whose aim does not comprise a plan for war is senseless and worthless. One makes alliances only for fighting. And, however remote the clash may be at the moment of concluding a treaty of alliance, the plan of a belligerent development is nonetheless its inner motive. And let it not be thought that any other power will otherwise conceive the meaning of such an alliance. Either a Germano-Russian coalition remains on paper, in which case it would be pointless and worthless for us, or it would be transformed from the words of a treaty into a visible reality—and the rest of the world would be warned. How naive to think that, in such an event, England and France would wait a decade until the Germano-Russian alliance had finished its technical war preparations. No, the storm would break over Germany with the speed of lightning.

Thus the fact of the conclusion of a treaty with Russia embodies the declaration of the next war. Its outcome would be the end of Germany.

In addition, there is the following:

The present rulers of Russia do not at all think of entering an alliance sincerely or of keeping one.

We must never forget that the regents of present-day Russia are common bloodstained criminals; that here is the scum of humanity, which, favored by conditions in a tragic hour, overran a great state, butchered and rooted out millions of its leading intellects with savage bloodthirstiness, and for nearly 10 years has exercised the most frightful regime of tyranny of all time. Nor must we forget that these rulers belong to a nation which combines a rare mixture of bestial horror with an inconceivable gift of lying, and today more than ever before believes itself called upon to impose its bloody oppression on the whole world.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co., from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

### Two Books

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich, and its severest critic, could attain.

To make the essence and main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented in parallel columns.

The second group of quotations, presented today, deal with Russian and German relations.

### From "The Revolution of Nihilism"

**By Hermann Rauschning**

To adhere to the text of "Mein Kampf" and think in terms of eastern European colonization would be to have en entirely absurd misconception of the scope of the political aims of National Socialism.

We may be thoroughly sure that the political leaders of the Third Reich are far too clear-sighted not to be well aware that for more than a hundred years the face of the German nation has been turned westwards, and that it had given up the idea of territorial acquisitions in the east long before the War, in spite of all the efforts at colonization of the Prussian Settlement Commission.

It is pure utopianism to figure a German Drang nach dem Osten in the form of solid German colonies newly set up in the Russian or Siberian steppes. The urbanized Germans can no longer be induced to undertake the hard labor of pioneering in the wide spaces of eastern Europe, far from civilization, in sufficient numbers to Germanize those territories.

What is possible is, perhaps, German large-scale farming with the labor of alien races; or industrial expansion; or, perhaps, agricultural settlement in the thinly populated but economically and climatically favored areas of eastern and northern France. Imperialism does not mean a return to the land, at least for the ruling nation.

It is in the nature of things that the planning and the methods of work of the Soviet State and the Fascist and National Socialist States should be growing more and more similar. They will become identical, completing, in so doing, a necessary and irresistible development, against which any sort of conscious political effort will be in vain. The "new world order resulting from world dominion" is rising "by means of the process of successive wars and civil wars." Thus this new interpretation of the German revolution ends on the note of concentration simply and purely on war.

What has been written here of colonial territory applies with still more force to the Russian realm. Soviet Russia, as a revolutionary Socialist State, is the enemy of National Socialist forces of order; but it is more. As a great territorial formation, it is a standing menace to Europe. The principle of self-determination applies also to Russia. The Russian problem can be solved only in accordance with European, that is to say, German, ideas. The great process that began with the German victories in the World War, and with the truly historic secession of the western territories from Russia, a secession of world importance, must be carried to the conclusion that was prevented by the loss of the War and by the Bolshevik dictatorship. Not only the Russian border territories but the whole of Russia must be broken up into its components. Those components are the natural imperial territory of Germany.

But—and it is important to bear this in mind—if National Socialism fails in its first aims in Central and Western Europe, in the isolation and partition of France, and the bringing of England into the front formed by the renovating Powers it will be able instead to ally itself with Bolshevik Russia and to undertake the partition of the world from the opposite pole. There are many well-known political elements who desire a solution of this sort, as avoiding the loss of time involved in proceeding by way of Central and Western Europe. If Germany and Russia were to join together, the Western Powers and the small States would be compelled to capitulate without a struggle. There is a good deal of evidence that this policy might prove attractive for reasons of internal politics. In any case, dynamism sees in the volteface of an alliance with Soviet Russia a last chance which might be of incalculable revolutionary effect.

[Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of "The Revolution of Nihilism."]

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# Millions in 'Mein Kampf'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Reichsführer Hitler's earnings from his book "Mein Kampf"—6,250,000 copies of which have been sold up to the present time—were recently estimated to have totaled $3,750,000.

A special wireless dispatch to the New York Times making this calculation, states that official sources in Germany foresaw no change in the text of this much-demanded book as a result of the rapprochement with Soviet Russia.

The dispatch declares that the Franz Eher Publishing Company, publisher of "Mein Kampf," and reputedly owned partly by Herr Hitler, has denied that any deletion or alteration of the text is planned.

Latest sales figures of "Mein Kampf," which is now in its 494th German edition, show that 66 German editions of 10,000 copies each have been sold out in the past seven months. Total sales in Germany are estimated to be 5,750,000 copies, with an added 500,000 copies sold in foreign languages.

Herr Hitler's gains from German royalties alone—estimated on the usual 20 per cent basis—would according to this dispatch total $3,450,000—more than $450,000 in the past seven months.

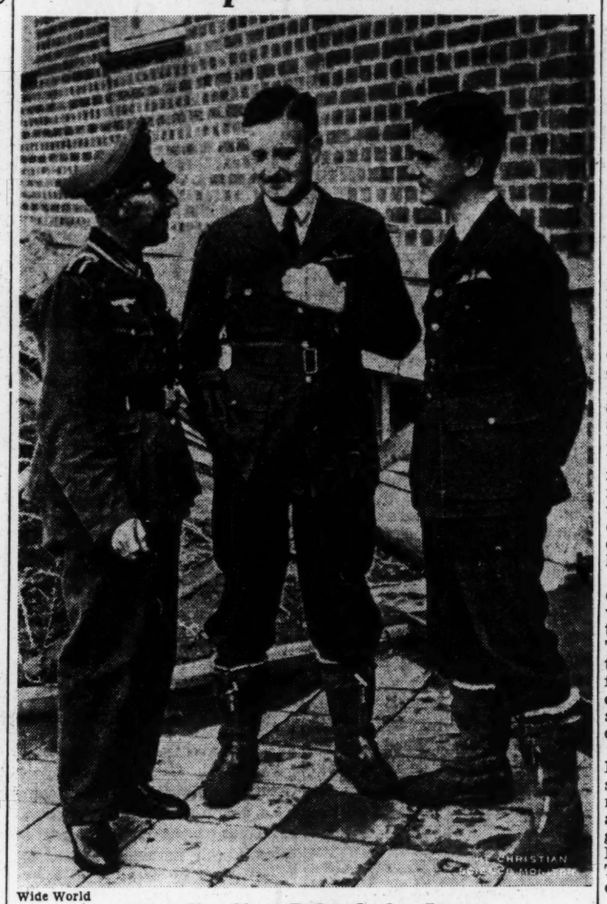
Foreign editions sold on the same basis would bring another $300,000, some $180,000 of which was netted in the past seven months, the dispatch declares.

Judging from the rapid increase in sales of "Mein Kampf" following the crisis over Czechoslovakia last March 15, the dispatch goes on to predict that Herr Hitler's estimated monthly income from the book—an average of about $90,000—is unlikely quickly to decrease. On the contrary, it is believed that the present war will further increase the sales while the recent repatriation of 2,000,000 Germans from the Baltic States is expected to swell the total.

### Machine Tool Output Shows September Gain

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — The National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported "indications are that in September both domestic and foreign volume will show some increase over August," adding that the "uncertainty" as to the character of pending export business "necessarily qualifies what may be regarded as the actual volume of firm orders."

## *Words Replace Bullets Here*



Wide World

**Friendly Chat Behind the Lines**

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY—A German officer (left) shown chatting recently with two captured British airmen at an internment barracks somewhere in Germany. A close inspection of the photograph shows a barbed-wire entanglement running along the wall of the building to discourage any prisoner who might consider jumping out of the window. Passed by the German censor.

### Craven's Appeal Heard In Cell Fatalities Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Frank A. Craven, former Deputy Warden of the Philadelphia County Prison, appealed to the Pennsylvania Superior Court Oct. 17 from his conviction on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the punishment cell fatalities of four convicts 14 months ago. He was sentenced to one to three years.

The Court took under consideration arguments by his counsel that the trial judge erred in admitting evidence from other prisoners about the heat in the cell block and in failing to withdraw the jury during some remarks by the prosecution. Craven and a guard were convicted. Several guards and the Superintendent of the penitentiary were acquitted.

### Amazon Has Slight Fall, 35 Feet in 2,000 Miles

So slight is the gradient of the Central Valley of the Amazon that the river falls only 35 feet in the last 2,000 miles of its braided course to the sea.

# Turkey Rejects Pact on Stalin's Terms

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 18—The Turko-Soviet negotiations have been broken off. Turkey has refused a Soviet pact on Joseph Stalin's terms since the conditions are incompatible with Turkish pledges with Britain and France, and Foreign Minister Shukru Saracoglu is now returning to Ankara.

This was made clear by Premier Refik Saydam in a statement to a meeting of deputies at Ankara this morning. His revelation of the break-off in the Moscow talks came as a bombshell to Ankara deputies who were amazed when informed that the pact, which was actually concluded last week, had succumbed because the Soviets' last-minute demands were found unacceptable. Highest officials here maintain that the pact was ready for signature last Saturday, but that in the subsequent week-end conversations the Soviet reintroduced points which excluded all hopes of agreement.

Premier Saydam's statement declared that these new proposals were impossible to reconcile with the obligations which Russia knew Turkey had already accepted toward Britain and France and from the viewpoint of Turkey's own security the Russian compensatory guarantees were insufficient.

Regarding the Dardanelles the Premier added that Turkey considered it essential that it should not bind itself to stipulations over and above those provided in its general international engagements. He also added that nevertheless Turko-Soviet friendship continued on a solid basis.

It is known that Mr. Saracoglu had submitted the proposals of Premier Molotoff of Russia to England and France, and so it is assumed here that London and Paris had vetoed Russia's efforts to dictate Turkey's policy on the Straits.

Failure of the Turko-Soviet talks have undoubtedly come as a great disappointment to Germany, whose Ambassador, Franz von Papen, passed through here today on his return to Berlin whither, it is understood, he has been recalled for a special interview with Herr Hitler.

Germany undoubtedly expected that through Russia's good offices it could thus strike a blow at the British and French position in the Near East, if not even weaken Turkey's relations with the western democracies.

### Straits at Stake

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18 (AP) — The possibility of a Soviet-Russian pact with Turkey dimmed today in the wake of Prime Minister Refik Saydam's assertion that Russian demands had proved contrary to Turkish policy in the Dardanelles. It was reported that formal signing of a Turkish pact with Britain might be expected this week.

There is also an agreement with France whereby Turkey obtained the 10,000-square-mile area of the Hatay Republic, formerly a part of France's Syrian Mandate. This pact was signed June 23. The preliminary exchange of British-Turkish pledges was made on May 12.

A Turkish military mission has been in London awaiting the outcome of the Moscow talks.

Premier Saydam's announcement did not disclose the nature of the Russian demands to which he referred. It was widely reported here, however, that the Soviet sought an agreement to bar all foreign warships save its own from passage through the Dardanelles—entrance to the Black Sea.

### *Police Rank Displayed By Color-Tasseled 'Billy'*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP) — Bright tassels on the batons (billy clubs) of Indianapolis policemen will signify the officer's rank.

The Safety Board ordered 1,000 of the tasseled batons Oct. 17 to go with the officers' winter uniforms. Blue tassels will designate a patrolman, red for sergeants and gold for higher officers.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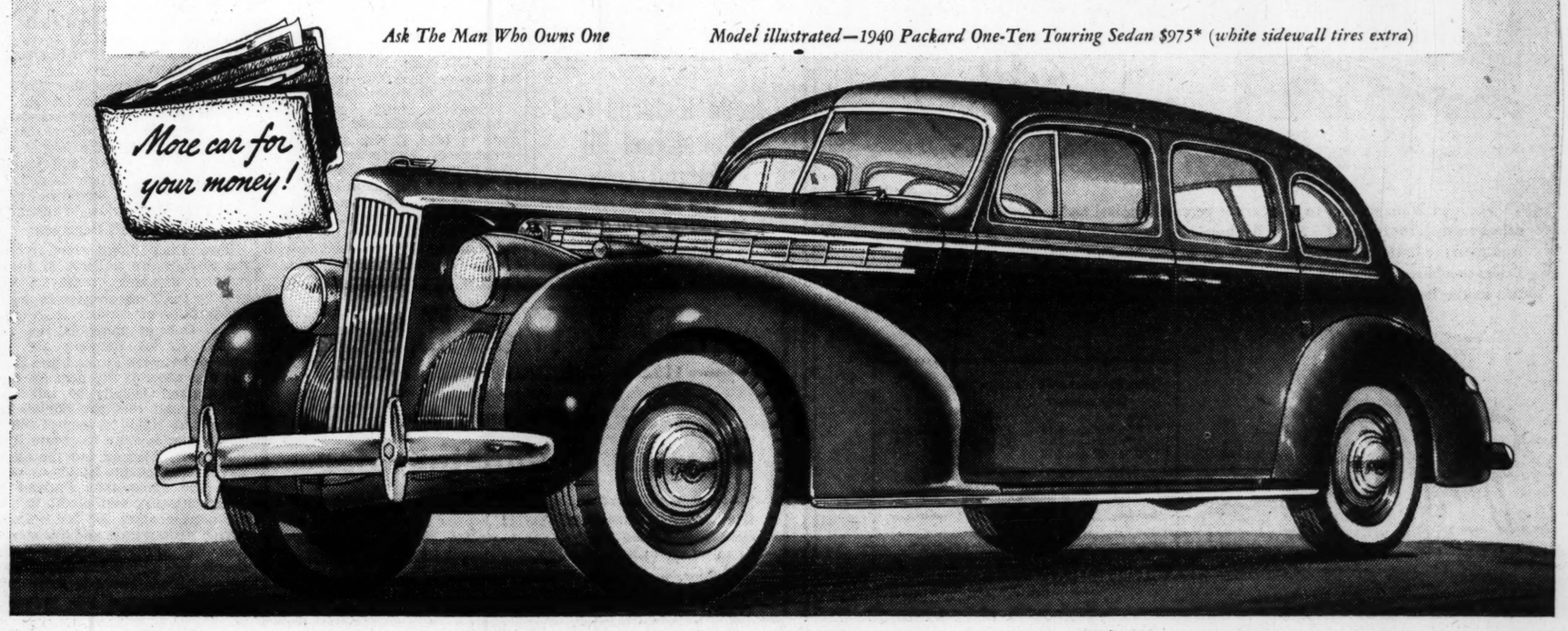


*Model illustrated—1940 Packard One-Ten Touring Sedan $975* (white sidewall tires extra)*

# Viking Rulers in Talks On How to Handle Russia

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Russian shadow, long withdrawn from a Baltic of profitable neutrality, today falls heavily across Stockholm.

Kings of Scandinavia are meeting in the Swedish capital with President Kallio of Finland. All of the Kings—Christian X of Denmark, Gustav V of Sweden, and Haakon VII of Norway—attended in person 25 years ago a similar conference at Malmö in Sweden soon after the outbreak of the World War. At that time Finland had not yet won independence from Russia.

Immediately and urgently before Stockholm is the concrete decision on how Scandinavia is to meet a threat to Finland that is recognized as a threat to all of the Viking lands.

**Red Intent Clear**

Moscow's demands have been made known to Finland. At least the main intent is clear. Russia wants to control the North Baltic by means of naval and air bases on Finnish islands. How much farther Russia intends to press its tactical advantage on Finland and in the Baltic generally remains to be seen.

Within the past two weeks, the Scandinavians have watched their three neighbors across the Baltic—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—reduced to vassal states of the Soviets.

**Baltic Forces**

Now that the three strictly Baltic Nations have been effectively circled within a Russian band of steel, there remain the following forces with direct and vital interests in the Baltic:

1. Germany. Down to recent Hitler concessions permitting Russia to reassert its Baltic position, the Reich aimed at making this land-locked northern sea a "German lake."

2. Soviet Russia. Before 1918, Russia possessed the entire east coast of the Baltic north of East Prussia. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania became independent nations in the peace settlement. Finland changed its status from that of a semi-autonomous Russian possession to full independence. Germany helped all of the Baltic States win their freedom, so they have retained a warm feeling toward the Reich while not always agreeing with Adolf Hitler.

3. Scandinavia — Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Of late years, Finland has attached itself to this group rather than to the strictly Baltic Nations carved out of Russia.

**Pressure on Scandinavia**

With Russia romping ahead to renewed Baltic power, and Germany for the moment accepting Russia at least as an unwanted but inescapable Baltic partner, the Soviet pressure falls directly on Scandinavia.

As yet there are no formal demands on Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. None may be forthcoming. But the Russian dream of Baltic dominance requires at least Scandinavian neutrality and noninterference. That is written in geography.

Russia's demands on Finland affect the extreme north of the Baltic. Already, by controlling Estonia, the Soviets have assured themselves a foothold in the north. But to the south, entry and exit from the Baltic is completely dominated by two Scandinavian powers—Denmark and Sweden. Norway also commands the outer entrance north of the Skaggerak.

It is obvious that Scandinavia could not alone resist Russian armed might once Russia has free access to the east coast of the Baltic. It is equally obvious that Russia must either prevail upon Scandinavia to accept peaceably its Baltic aims, or else force those aims upon Scandinavia.

The Kings and Foreign Ministers therefore have more to consider than the immediate demands upon Finland.

Each nation conferring in Stockholm approaches the dynamics of an uncertain future from its own viewpoint, yet the four viewpoints coincide on the point of strength in unity. Just as the 21 American Nations in their recent Panama consultations brushed aside minor differences in the face of a greater external danger, so Scandinavia unites.

Points of agreement focus on suspicion of Russia. Finland has maintained correct diplomatic relations with its former overlord, but the dread of losing independence is again vivid. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are far more anti-Communist than anti-Hitler. In fact, there are powerful pro-Hitler factions in Scandinavia.

Denmark lies closest to the Reich and has the only Scandinavian land frontier bordering on Germany. Denmark's Capital, Copenhagen, lies on a large island named Zealand, squarely athwart the Baltic's outlet toward the North Sea. Other Danish islands command the straits.

**Denmark Between Fire**

During the war of 1914-18, Denmark pursued a policy at least helpful to Germany, while declaring absolute neutrality. The three Scandinavian Nations had concerted their diplomacy quite a while before the war. Joint neutrality was a natural outcome. On Dec. 20, 1912, they issued a declaration that the Baltic waters between Denmark and Sweden were to remain open to ships of all nations in wartime as in peace.

Germany meanwhile exerted pressure on Denmark, since German control of the lower Baltic is of vital strategic value. The German Kiel Canal joins the North Sea and the Baltic by cutting across the extreme south of the peninsula that forms the bulk of Finland. This canal crosses territory taken from Denmark by Germany in the war of 1864.

**Ultimatum**

When war broke out in 1914, Germany began sowing mines in the Baltic, and issued a polite "inquiry" whic hamounted to an ultimatum to Denmark. Unless the Danes sowed mines in their Baltic waters, the Reich hinted this would be done for them.

Dr. Peter R. Munch, now Danish Foreign Minister conferring at Stockholm, counseled yielding to the German demands in 1914, and this was done even though freedom of the straits had been reaffirmed only the day before, on Aug. 4.

Denmark's neutrality toward Germany is a strategic necessity.

**Sweden Is Different**

Sweden's neutrality is conditional. Of old a warrior nation under the Vikings and under Gustavus Adolfus in the Seventeenth Century, Sweden is prepared to drop neutrality whenever national interest demands.

Norway's neutrality is also conditional.

Finland has mobilized and is ready to fight, if necessary, for independence.

The "quiet corner," as neutral Scandinavia came to be known during the last war, is therefore potentially far from quiet now that Russia menaces from the east.

**Peacetime Co-operation**

Peacetime co-operation within the Scandinavian bloc has steadily increased, with periodical meetings of political and economic officials. Norway took the lead in 1930 by forming the "Oslo Group." Primarily economic, this group embraced Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxemburg, as well as embraced all of the small nations in Northeastern Europe—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland.

The north Atlantic island of Iceland is attached to Denmark and so figures in Scandinavian affairs.

The Oslo Group aimed at liberal trade policies within its restricted circle. On July 1, 1938, the nations abandoned their mutual trade convention of the year before, citing world conditions.

When President Roosevelt last May launched his appeal to Hitler for pledges of nonaggression in Europe, Denmark responded favorably to Berlin's bid. Sweden, Norway, and Finland politely declined.

Soon after the outbreak of the present war, the Scandinavian States and Finland solemnly declared their joint neutrality at a meeting in Copenhagen. The current meeting is a natural outcome, made urgent by Russia's incursions in the Baltic.

## As They Arrived—

*By the Associated Press*

Stockholm, Oct. 18

The democratic character of the meeting of the Kings of the three Scandinavian States and the President of Finland here today was indicated by the extreme scarcity of military uniforms at the airport when the veteran Swedish King Gustaf, in person, and members of his Cabinet, gathered at the Bromma airport to meet President Kallio of Finland. There were actually five officers in uniform among the large welcoming group and two steel-helmeted soldiers.

The same emphasis on the nonmilitary character of the conference was evidenced at the railroad station when the train carrying King Haakon of Norway and King Christian of Denmark arrived a short time later.

King Gustaf who had taken President Kallio to the Royal Castle hurried back to meet his royal visitors and embrace them as they stepped from the train.

The formal opening session of the conference was held in a reception room of the Capital. After half an hour's discussion the Foreign Ministers returned to the Foreign Office to continue deliberations.

## Postal Propaganda

**Suppressed Stamp**

**Original geographical shape of Bohemia is supposed to be traced in line of clouds and trees. Profile of Thomas G. Masaryk, first Czech President, looking to left, may be made out in configuration of the rock beneath the castle, in line with letter "M" of Moravia. Full face of Eduard Beneš has been discerned at Masaryk's left; and profile of Kramah, first Premier of the Republic, at his right.**

## Withdrawn Stamp Said to Display Czech Champions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, German Bohemia—German authorities are searching for a stamp artist who is reported to have concealed the faces of three Czech national heroes, together with an outline of Bohemia's pre-Munich frontiers, in the design of a stamp issued for the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

The stamp, which has been withdrawn from circulation, is a green 50-Heller denomination, showing the ancient castle of Karlstejn, near Prague, in a setting of cloud and rock which forms an outline roughly similar to the original north and south boundaries of Bohemia.

It is reported that sketched in the rock formation on which the castle stands is the profile of Thomas G. Masaryk, first President and founder of the Czechoslovak state. To the left is said to be the full-face portrait of Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of the Republic, and to the right, the profile of Kramah, first Premier of the Republic.

## Stockholm Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

on his Government a course of conciliation and moderation.

At the time of secession Crown Prince Gustaf backed for the Norwegian throne Prince Charles of Denmark, younger brother of the present Danish King.

Prince Charles, being a democrat, would not ascend to the throne till there had been a plebiscite. Now as King Haakon he is the Scandinavian sovereign with the longest reign and one of the most popular monarchs in the world.

King Haakon is not as well known to the outside world as King Gustaf and King Christian, but he is no less worth knowing. It was said when one important private visitor inquired tentatively whether it would be possible to see King Haakon he was told, "That will be easy. If you are in Oslo and you run into a man about six foot, three, carrying a gold-knobbed ivory walking stick—that will be the King."

**Was a Conscript**

King Christian of Denmark as a young conscript pounded the sentry's beat outside the palace where he now resides. He likes to ride either a horse or bicycle around Copenhagen streets. He cannot be swallowed up in a crowd of subjects as easily as King Haakon because he is six feet, seven, tall. All the same the Danes have come to look on him almost as one of his own subjects.

**Christian's 'Royal' Lineage**

Although proud to maintain the democratic traditions of his kingship, Christian is probably the most "royal" monarch of all. Not only is his brother King of Norway but one of his uncles was King George of Greece; one aunt was Queen Alexandra of England; another became Empress of Russia. By marriage and counsinship he is a relation of the majority of modern royal persons in Europe.

The only uncrowned "principal" at the Stockholm conference is President Kallio of Finland who became head of state after starting from the opposite end. With his heavy white moustaches, his rigid high white collar, his black necktie, he may not look like the popular conception of a peasant liberator.

When Mr. Kallio first entered politics, under the old Czarist regime in 1904, it was as a representative of the peasants. He still likes to be called the "first peasant of the land." His name is given to Finland's most famous law, the "Kallio Law of Agricultural Reform." He still likes to hold peasant "singing parties" at home with his children and grandchildren.

# Soviet Indicates Hands Off Finland

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Assurance from President Kalinin of Russia that negotiations with Finland are being conducted on the basis of the independence and full sovereignty of the Finnish Republic is received here with rising hope that Russia will not extend its sway or make important inroads on the northern neutrals at this time.

The Kalinin statement came yesterday in response to President Roosevelt's personal message of Oct. 11 expressing "the earnest hope" that the integrity of Finland would be respected.

It is well recognized here that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were brought within the Russian military and economic ambit without technically violating either their independence or sovereignty.

Nevertheless, sources both in and outside the Government which are well informed on Russian policy believe that Russia will now be restrained by the stanch defense of the Scandinavian neutrals backing Finland, and by the Russian desire not to alienate neighbors or become unnecessarily overextended at a time when it fears the capitalist nations will turn on the Soviet Union once the present war is over.

**Fits Into Picture**

Meanwhile, publication by the official Moscow newspaper Izvestia of an article yesterday stating that Russia would remain neutral in the present war but would aid Germany in breaking the blockade, fits into this general picture.

If Russia is chiefly concerned that capitalist Europe will turn against the Slav after the present war, then its chief object would be to produce a stalemate in Europe, allowing neither side in the present war to consummate a victory menacing to the Soviet Union. In order to produce stalemate, Russia would need to break the Allied blockade which threatens to bring Germany once again to its feet. Hence the unofficial line of analysis here to the effect that Russia will give Germany genuine if limited economic assistance.

Against this background of interpretation, the Kalinin note appeared unusually strong in its apparent renunciation of any desire for aggression against Finland. It said the object of negotiations was to "guarantee the security of the Soviet Union and Finland," and accused unnamed third powers of circulating exaggerated rumors of heavy Russian demands on Finland for an unfriendly purpose.

**An Eye to U. S. Impressions**

It is presumed here that the Russians, who pride themselves on their realistic diplomacy, well know that this statement will be interpreted by the United States as a pledge not to violate the integrity of Finland, and should these phrases prove to have been empty or misleading, a revulsion of opinion still further against Russia would be inevitable in the United States. It is not believed that Russia wishes to provoke any such further hostility at this time.

The original Roosevelt note, meanwhile, whose text was given out in full for the first time along with the Kalinin response, proved to have been accurately described by earlier unofficial information. Its chief features were the friendly approach to President Kalinin which indicated a desire to persuade and not to offend; and the President's care in stating that the United States "is taking no part in existing controversies in Europe," which discouraged any effort to interpret this as an act of "intervention."

## Roosevelt Plea for Finland And Soviet President's Reply

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Texts of the communications between President Roosevelt on Oct. 11 and President Kalinin of the Soviet Union on Oct. 16 of the Finnish situation follow:

**Roosevelt to Kalinin**

'The President of the United States sends his greetings to President Kalinin with the following personal message:

While the United States is taking no part in existing controversies in Europe, the President wishes to call attention to the long standing and deep friendship which exists between the United States and Finland. He feels that he can call this to the attention of President Kalinin because of their joint efforts a number of years ago which resulted in the resumption of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Such being the case, the President expresses the earnest hope that the Soviet Union will make no demands on Finland which are inconsistent with the maintenance and development of amicable and peaceful relations between the two countries, and the independence of each.

The President feels sure that President Kalinin and the Government of the Soviet Union will understand the friendly spirit in which this message is sent, and extends to President Kalinin an expression of his highest consideration.

**Kalinin to Roosevelt**

Mr. President: I thank you for your greetings and for the friendly sentiments expressed in your message transmitted to me on Oct. 12.

I consider it appropriate to remind you, Mr. President, that the state independence of the Finnish Republic was recognized by the free will of the Soviet Government on Dec. 31, 1916, and that the sovereignty of Finland was guaranteed to it by the peace treaty of Oct. 14, 1920, between the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and Finland. By the above mentioned acts of the Soviet Government the basic principles of the reciprocal relations between the Soviet Union and Finland were defined, the present negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government of Finland are also being conducted in conformity with these principles.

Despite the tendentious versions which are being disseminated by circles evidently not interested in European peace, the sole aim of the negotiations referred to above is the consolidation of the reciprocal relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and a strengthening of friendly co-operation between both countries in the cause of guaranteeing the security of the Soviet Union and Finland. I beg you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of my deep respect.

## How to Keep Finland Neutral And Yet Satisfy the Soviets?

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 18—Scandinavian solidarity in support of a compromise settlement of the Finnish-Soviet issue that will leave Finland strictly neutral and independent is expected in Scandinavian diplomatic circles to be the outcome of the conference between the Kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and President Kallio of Finland.

Although no new written commitments are likely to emerge from the Stockholm meeting of the Scandinavian chiefs of state, the greatest importance is attached to the moral weight which the gesture constitutes as a clear indication that Denmark, Norway, and Sweden consider the independence and neutrality of Finland essential to their own security.

**Situation Serious**

The prevalent impression here is that the Russian leaders, Joseph Stalin and Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, warned by the moderating counsel of President Roosevelt, as well as by this evidence of Scandinavian solidarity, will not press the Finnish Government too far. Nevertheless there is no attempt to disguise the fact that the situation still remains potentially very serious.

The diplomatic position as it will be discussed in the Stockholm meeting is that Denmark, Norway and Sweden all would like to see Finland reach a peaceful accord with the Soviets. The Finns share this desire, not only because their relations with the Soviets have been on the whole friendly for the last 20 years, but because it is realized the Finns could not long offer effective resistance to the overwhelming Russian military and naval superiority. They could not put more than 300,000 troops in the field. These would be well trained but not too well equipped while the Navy and Air Force are negligible by side of the Soviets.

Accordingly there are good grounds for believing that Finland would not refuse to let Russia take over certain small islands in the Gulf of Finland whose strategic importance to the Soviet for defense of Kronstadt and Leningrad is obvious. Their loss, it is held by the Finns, would not be a serious strategic blow to them.

**Two Difficult Demands**

Two other points upon which the Soviets are understood to be making demands, however, are held by the Finns to contain grave possibilities of conflict if insisted upon. One of these is the reported Soviet demand for an alliance between Finland and Russia. The other is the demand that the Aaland Islands be left unfortified and that the Soviets be given the right to inspect these islands periodically to ensure this.

Not only Finland but the other three Scandinavian States as well take the stand that Finland is geographically, and ought to remain, a member of the Scandinavian neutral bloc, and this means that no military alliance with Russia or any other states can be permitted. There is some talk of getting around this difficulty by the Soviet and Finnish Governments signing not a military alliance but a nonaggression pact.

Regarding the Aaland Islands, Sweden, as well as Finland, is intensely interested in this issue since this archipelago of more than 6,000 islets lies across the Gulf of Bothnia half way between the Swedish and Finnish coasts and especially close to Stockholm. It is less than 15 minutes by bombing plane from them to the Swedish Capital. As naval bases these islands could also completely bottle up trade from Swedish and Finnish northern ports.

Here, too, a compromise is expected to be discussed in the meeting of the Finnish President with the Scandinavian sovereigns. There is the suggestion that Finland's neutrality, which is now guaranteed in theory by the League of Nations, might be entrusted to several great powers such as England, Italy, and France. Finland and Sweden would prefer to fortify and defend these islands jointly but at the last meeting of the League, Russia opposed this and still maintains this opposition.


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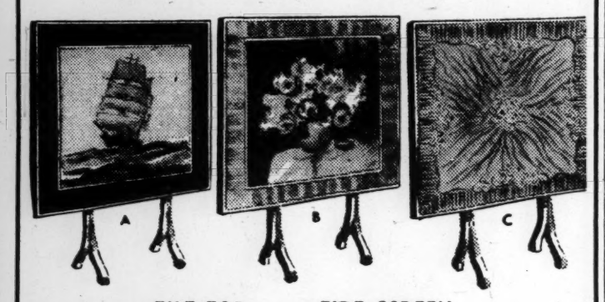


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# Washington Sideglances

***Cabinet sons and daughters go back to college—There is always time for the folk from back home—Washington doesn't walk as much these days—White House guests.***

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington

**Cabinet Collegians:** Two Cabinet sons and two daughters packed off to college this fall. Jean Wallace, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wallace is beginning her college career at Connecticut College for Women. Her brother, Robert, is finishing his last year at Iowa State. Robert Morgenthau, son of the Secretary of the Treasury is a junior at Amherst. Betty Farley, daughter of Postmaster General and Mrs. Farley is at Wellesley.

And what do Cabinet sons and daughters do when they finish college? Henry Morgenthau III, recently at Princeton, is studying with the National Association of Housing. Young Henry Wallace is working with the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company in Johnson, Iowa.

**Never too busy:** Most successful public officials in Washington are those who are not too busy to remember the roots whence they sprung.

Midst the rush of cables from abroad and pressure of diplomatic appointments, Secretary of State Cordell Hull was not too busy last week to entertain at dinner at the Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. Jere Gardenhire, the Postmaster and his wife from "back home" in Carthage, Tenn.

**Walkers, past and present:** What impresses the new Swiss Minister, Karl Bruggmann, about Washington on his return here after 12 years in Prague, is the "motorized" state of the Capital. A walking enthusiast, M. Bruggmann, used to find he had much company on his strolls up and down Massachusetts Avenue. But now, he says, "it seems lonely for one who likes to walk."

Great walkers among public officials are, it is true, becoming fewer and fewer. There is no one today with the heavy walking schedules observed by Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, or French Ambassador Jules Jusserand. Senator Borah and Chief Justice Hughes have been walking enthusiasts. Among the new and smaller generation of walkers is Young Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

The tempo of the times has changed.

**White House guests:** It was not an oversight that Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, was not invited to stay at the White House this week while he is in Washington attending the Refugee Conference at the invitation of the President.

The Roosevelts have a hard and fast rule that only heads of Governments shall be house guests. "Ex's" and "formers" are not included, because the line must be drawn somewhere.

**Congressional economy:** The House of Representatives has never been noted for consistency. Still, it was a little surprising last week that the same Congressmen who are spending the taxpayers' money to mail out copies of their neutrality speeches decided the House couldn't afford to have copies printed of a neat, little, educative chart drawn up by the Foreign Affairs Committee to show differences between the present law, the bill as it passed the House last summer, and the substitute being considered in the Senate.

Committee Chairman Sol Bloom pointed out that the Mutual Broadcasting Company had ordered 10,000 copies at $17 a thousand and was distributing them as a public service.

To which, Representative Stephen Bolles of Wisconsin suggested the Congressmen go to the local Mutual station and get all they need.

## West's Lumber Gains Laid to Building

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—The Douglas fir industry refuses to attribute the autumn prosperity of the trade to the European war. A statement issued by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association says in part: "The West Coast lumber industry is not gambling on the uncertainties of war and is not charting its course by war-boom prospects. In maintaining its market position, the industry is relying on the everyday factors of its steady improvement throughout the summer and early fall of this year."

In the industry business is reported to be 67.3 per cent of the high peak of 1929. In the National field the industry is reported as having already exceeded the 1929 peak.

While admitting that in some cases the rise in orders may have been stimulated by war conditions, the report of the lumbermen shows that the sustained rate of United States home and farm building accounts for the gradual, steady upswing resulting in September's high record.

# A-Haying We Will Go

'The Hay Ride'—Float in Veiled Prophet Parade at St. Louis, Mo.

## Gay Nineties Gay Again in Pageantry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Modern youth got a hearty laugh; little children shrieked in glee, and the older folks smiled and smiled as 20 large floats, each drawn by several horses and aglow with colored lights, recalled the days of the bicycle built for two. It was the sixtieth annual parade of the Veiled Prophet here Oct. 10. "The Gay Nineties" was the theme.

From 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock the floats and the 150 mummers aboard them traversed the 7½-mile route through central and downtown St. Louis.

The float of the Herald and his Almoner led the procession. Next was the Old Family Album—a group in old-fashioned costumes looking at daguerreotypes.

Following was the "Still Alarm" float with a span of excited horses drawing an old fire engine to which helmeted firemen cling while a woman beckoned from the window of a "burning" building.

Bicycling was next, with the inevitable couple on a tandem. Laughter greeted "Mellerdrammer" represented by a boxfull of spectators in suspense at the villain's acts.

A seaside scene represented bathing beauties of the '90's. Old-time fair week was enacted.

"Rapid Transit" was an old car drawn by diminutive mules of the Jackrabbit Line.

Next came "Buffalo Bill." More peaceful was "Sunday Outing," composed of picnic hampers, guitarists, and mandolin players. One of the most humorous floats was "Early Streamliners." Men and women in "dusters" stood about a balky auto while the horse of a passing farmer shied.

Next "The Ice Man" of pre-electric refrigerator days helping children in search of ice chips. The "Hay Ride" was just that. Then "Campaign Parades," and a torchlight parade of "Butler's Indians" with banners reading "We're for the Square Deal" and "Vote for the Full Dinner Pail."

A youngster squirming in a round laundry tub was "Saturday Night Bath." The "Hansom Cab" describes itself. "New Year's Callers" followed. Last of all was "Pre-Pennant" Days with a group of fans admiring the skill and handlebar mustaches of the home team. An umpire, of course, was being vigorously heckled.

## Italy Out of War: King Is Still a Power

(Continued from Page 1)

ists, ill-provided with funds, swarmed over Italy. There were scenes in restaurants, Italians walking out on the entry of Germans. There was no mistaking the fact that the mass contact between the nationalities increased the strain on the Axis.

This is the general background of what happened subsequently. The regime itself was still finding the Axis a profitable partnership and still assuming that it was a game not involving danger of a war. It thought the time approaching for Italy to collect dividends.

**Grandi's View Accepted**

This assumption on the part of the regime was illustrated May 25th when Count Dino Grandi, then Ambassador at London, it is said, was forced to make a strong pro-Axis speech at London against his protests. But a disturbing shock was administered to it a month later when Count Grandi arrived at the Rome meeting of the Council of Ministers and reported earnestly and persistently that England meant business, no more Munichs. If these tactics were repeated it would be real war he was said to have warned.

Rome was impressed — sufficiently impressed to send for its Italian military attaché from London to check Count Grandi's reports. Count Grandi was recalled and given a voice in the Council of Ministers and the portfolio of Minister of Justice. But still there was no change of policy on the surface.

The Japanese Ambassadors at Rome and Berlin were so confident as to the reinforced concrete character of the Axis that as late as Aug. 5 they were giving the press at Lake Como the prospect of an early Japanese participation in a military pact with the Axis, while simultaneously Italian maneuvers were testing the Army's ability to resist a French drive down from the Alps.

**Ciano's Visit to Hitler**

Then on Aug. 10th Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, went to Salzburg. What happened during those long hours when he lunched, walked, and listened to Herr Hitler is now legendary, but factually a secret. The most revealing light is the fact that before leaving he had promised several foreign diplomats to enlighten them as to the future as soon as he returned. But on his return he avoided all promises, spending five days on the sunny sands of Ostia for the purpose, in the opinion of the best-informed Roman observers, of recovering his equanimity. He may have been shaken by the discovery of Herr Hitler's determination to drive ahead regardless of the danger of war, or he may have learned that Italy's opinions were of little importance to the Axis partner.

But whatever happened at Salzburg it is now established that thenceforward Count Ciano's influence was added to Count Grandi's in favor of Italian emancipation from German initiative. Definite opposition had evolved in the Party high command against the Axis policy which had then, and still has, as its chief defenders Dino Alfiere, Minister of Culture, Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Achille Starace, present Party Secretary.

**Affected by Soviet Pact**

Disclosure of the impending Russo-German pact on Aug. 22 provided a powerful momentum to the Ciano-Grandi opposition. Into this situation William Phillips, the American Ambassador, carried President Roosevelt's message to King Victor Emmanuel on Aug. 25 —Washington fully appreciating that the weight of the House of Savoy in the balance at that time might be sufficient to reverse Italy's position.

The first hint of a possible shift came six days later on Aug. 31 with announcement of a new field command of the Italian armies Two armies and two headquarters were established. The heir to the House of Savoy, the Prince of Piedmont, was named to assume command of the army guarding the French frontier. Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, Italy's ablest and most seasoned field commander, was entrusted with the Army guarding the German frontier. For the first time the Italian military disposition indicated some uncertainty as to the Italian course in the event of war. At least the Army was in shape for any contingency, military dispositions not requiring a particular course.

The crucial and historic moment came the morning of Sept. 2 when King Victor Emmanuel, returning to Rome from his fishing lodge, received Signor Mussolini. The latter is said to have presented a formal general mobilization order for the royal signature. Everything was ready for mobilization. The cards had been in the local post offices since about Aug. 24 for delivery on Sept. 4—the intended date for a general Italian mobilization. But the King never signed it.

**Test of Authority Seen**

What else happened in that audience is the source of an extraordinary maze of rumors. Six weeks later, new versions of the incident are being provided daily.

There were rumors of shootings but all were disproved by public appearances and formal audiences granted subsequently by the Duce. The extent and the persistence of rumors appear to indicate that at least a test of authority developed. Significance is seen in the extent of the popular belief that such an incident occurred, and that the King prevented mobilization and possibly war. The significant result was that on the afternoon of the Quirinal audience, the Council of Ministers formally announced that Italy was taking no action in the war.

Of course it is by no means certain that mobilization on Sept. 4 would have meant the Fascist Party's intention to join in the war on the German side. It is quite probable that by that time the Party council had decided to mobilize, but to attempt temporarily at least to remain outside. But with the French Army and the British fleet ready to attack at the slightest sign of Italian belligerency, it seems quite likely that the Royal negative on mobilization was decisive, thus avoiding immediate Italian involvement in the war.

The following day England and France were at war with Germany while Italy found itself, probably nearly as much to its own surprise as to the surprise of the outside world, neither at war nor taking any decisive preparations for war.

Then it became a question of crystallizing policy and co-ordinating the nation and public opinion by propaganda on a new line. For nearly a week the press continued to talk as though Italy was still an Axis partner, but beginning on Sept. 6 press bias began to diminish and by Sept. 9 all the Italian papers had become completely objective.

## Movie Extras Earn $500,000 Over 1938

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Motion picture extras earned about $500,000 more during the first nine months of this year than during the similar period in 1938, the Screen Actors' Guild said Oct. 17.

The Guild estimated that if present percentages are maintained, extras' total earnings for the year will be nearly $3,000,000—much larger than for several years.

But a breakdown of the figures gives a little different picture, says the Central Casting Corporation, which hires extras for all studios.

In 1938—and Central Casting says the figures will be approximately the same this year—only three extras earned as much as $2,600; 74 earned as much as $2,000, 1.750 earned as much as $500.

During the year 8,875 different individuals appeared as extras. Their average earnings, Central Casting reported, were $321.

# 'Staticless' Radio Network Seen as Goal

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Establishment of the first network of "staticless" radio stations is foreseen in the application yesterday by John Shepard, III, President of the Yankee Network, for permission to operate two "frequency-modulated" stations at the summit of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire and Alpine, N. J.

Frequency-modulated radiocasting, as compared with amplitude-modulated, the present type commonly employed, is the invention of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, radio circuit inventor and Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University. Major Armstrong, who perfected the super-regenerative circuit for radio receivers, operates his own frequency-modulated station at Alpine, N. J. Major Armstrong's invention produces a signal providing radio reception startling in its realism and virtually unaffected by atmospherics or static, natural or man-made.

**Strategic Area**

If permission to operate these two new stations is granted Mr. Shepard by the Federal Communications Commission, it will place him in the strategic New York area, headquarters of the major networks. These two stations in combination with one at Paxton, Mass., already operating, would provide a practically static-free signal to a potential 20,000,000 listeners, virtually a tenth of the population of the United States.

The Alpine station to be built by Mr. Shepard would be a 50,000-watt station atop the Palisades, employing part of the antenna mast now used by Major Armstrong. The Mt. Washington station would be 5,000 watts located 6,512 feet above sea level. Each of these stations with full power could cover receivers within a 75 to 100 mile radius of each of them. Together with the Paxton transmitter they would serve virtually all the major cities of New England from New York to Portland. Plans are also afoot, it is understood, for another station possibly in the Berkshire region of Massachusetts or southern Vermont.

**Regular Operation**

The Yankee Network based its application on the contention that frequency-modulation radiocasting has long since passed out of the experimental stage and asked that stations using this method of transmission be authorized for operation as regular radiocast stations.

Parallel with the Yankee Network experiments in frequency modulation are the General Electric station at Schenectady, N. Y., Franklin Doolittle's at Hartford, Conn., and dozens of construction permits ranging from the networks in New York to Detroit, Milwaukee, Wis., and Los Angeles.

Frequency-modulation radiocasts are sent out on the so-called ultra-high frequencies which obey the principles of light in their propagation. They travel like a beam to the horizon and leave the earth's surface. Consequently the height of the location of ultra-high frequency stations determines to a great extent their coverage. This is the reason for the location of the present Yankee Network station at Mount Asnebumpskit near Worcester, the proposed Mount Washington site and the 300-foot mast at Alpine.

To many listeners the advent of frequency modulation will make no great difference in their radio entertainment. But to thousands of families living in farming or remote districts where there is no adequate radio signal for daytime reception frequency-modulation radiocasts will be a distinct boon. Listeners of discrimination who desire the best quality in their radio reception will readily embrace frequency-modulation reception.

At present, General Electric and Stromberg-Carlson are the major set-manufacturing companies with frequency-modulation receivers. The expensive receivers built by these companies are the so-called "transition" type capable of receiving both types of radiocasting while the less expensive one can receive only frequency modulation.

The advent of the Shepard stations and other stations now planned is expected to provide a choice of programs for listeners in this new wave band which, it is hoped, will cause a spurt of interest in the Armstrong system.

## Los Angeles Plans Help for '40 Fair

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES — Informal approval of financial aid for another season of the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco was pledged here recently by Los Angeles civic leaders in answer to a plea from the fair's management.

Another season, to open next May for 4½ months, would require present underwriting of $1,650,000, according to Ray Smith, of the fair's finance office, who said: "We need $350,000 from Los Angeles. We must have the answer, but not the cash, by Oct. 20," in order to decide on the issue before the first season closes Oct. 29.

The informal support came from Chairman Roger Jessup of the County Board of Supervisors; Don Thomas, head of the All-Year Club of Southern California, and Paul Shoup, president of Southern Californians, Inc., and from others. A formal financial commitment is now being considered.


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# The Home Forum



## Old Home Town

I'M BACK IN my old home town today—a Colorado mining town. I'm sitting in the old rocking-chair in Grandad's hill-house, looking out the window. I used to sit here and look, too, when I was a small boy; but many changes have taken place. Some say: "There's nothing here any more."

Across the way, on top of the hill, instead of that beautiful old red brick academy, where children used to go and come from one of the grammar schools, there remains a bit more than the foundation. Some men attempted to tear it down, but they didn't complete the job.

It looks as though the upper part had been bombarded with cannon; but there's never been any war here that I know of. Quietness—just quietness.

* * *

Not far from Grandad's house, but lower down, is a huge patch of light brown dirt. A deep jagged gulley has been washed through it by heavy rains of past years. This unsightly patch used to be the baseball park, and what a park it was! Smooth, bright, and level. A large screened grandstand stood behind it—filled to capacity, when one of the West's best teams played here. I can see Grandpa yet, sitting on top of his chicken house, (where he had a splendid side view) watching, and smiling quietly. Grandpa's quiet, anyway. Our team was winning; they nearly always did.

* * *

Just north of the washed-out brown dirt is an enormous brownish-gray dump. It is waste from the large mill beyond, erected in recent years. This pile of dirt, mixed with gold and silver, came from the tunnels up the creek before going into the mill.

What I used to see in place of this dump was a trim, artistically built, stone and brick building—a depot—at which a little narrow gauge train stopped twice a day to unload freight and passengers. There was a coal yard next to the depot; and a road over which coal wagons rattled to get their loads from the coal cars and circle round the depot and onto the coal office scales, then to deliver the coal over one of the winding roads leading therefrom.

The railroad has been taken out. Trucks and buses replace it. The coal office has been torn down. The depot, where is that? It's under this pile of mill dirt, presumably intact, although I venture to say that the watersoaked dump has softened the bricks and mortar to such an extent that a few men could probably dismantle the structure, as small boys do their block houses.

Some things have changed for the better, I think. Where once there were just rocks and gravel, one may see shrubs, grass, pansies, daisies, tiger lilies. The roads are smoother, wider, not so steep. The high school building has been repaired and painted; there are many new green and brown roofs on the homes. The stores are better. Their fronts have been decorated and painted, and several neon signs illuminate Main Street nightly.

But some things haven't changed. Why, there goes old "Grandpa" Morgan up Spring Street—going home from the schoolhouse. He's the custodian. It's hard for me to believe that he is the same "Gramp" that was janitor when I entered primary class, but he is.

* * *

Three small boys just drove up Spring Street with a four-wheeled cart—that's all I could call it—and a little brown donkey. A black and white spotted dog tripped along, occasionally looking up at the donkey's face. A person doesn't often see that sight now; but, when one does, the whole outfit looks just like the ones we used to have.

* * *

And that tree down in Mrs. Barrick's yard! It's just the same. I've never seen one like it. It's a spruce about sixty feet high, but it has a deep green color and the tips of its branches are endowed with an unusually beautiful silver cast. The tree is perfectly shaped. How I used to think: "What a beauty that would make for a Christmas tree, if there were any place large enough for it." I didn't know about those outside Christmas trees then. I have since seen trees much larger, for outdoor Christmas trees, but none quite so pretty.

* * *

Then look at old Quartz Hill up to the northwest. That seems about the same. Some of those beautiful dark green pines aren't the ones I used to see. Many have been chopped down, but there are [illegible] ones coming along all the time. The old bleached mine dumps look the same. And the quaking aspens! What exquisite shades of yellow, brown, and red! Soon the leaves will all be gone, and white blankets of snow will be mingling with those dusky pines.

Rotating pictures—each season has its different beauties. Some have said they could see no beauty here. Maybe they weren't seeing the things I see around the old home town.

G. E. W.

## *Fringed Gentians*

They must, this year, be neighboring with stars;
For I've not found them, though their every haunt
Has been my own, through the long, golden days.
It's understandable that heaven should want
The limpid loveliness that is their blue—
But I would kneel before a gentian, too!

LEONE RICE GRELLE

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASINGTON TITHE BARN, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND: *An Original Drawing by H. Bernard Robinson*

TITHE BARNS ARE scarcely names to most of us today. We know that a few remain as relics of feudal customs and, if we have the opportunity, we will journey far to see a really good one such as that at Abbotsbury, in Dorset, or this one which is even better at Easington in Yorkshire. If we are at all versed in England's social history, the old timbered structures speak to us whole volumes.

But tithes, of course, were in existence long before feudalism. They are conspicuously mentioned in the Book of Genesis and, in the New Testament, we are enjoined to "bring . . . all the tithes into the storehouse" which in this case is merely a figure of speech—but a figure which was, no doubt, familiar to those who heard it. Tithes have been voluntary offerings to the church and they have been arduous obligations paid in obedience to canon law which, in medieval times, functioned quite independently of civil law. Now we know rent, but the matter of tithes is much less usual. And this is largely why these ancient tithe barns, once used for storage purposes, are so eloquent of bygone ages.

They were rudely and stoutly built, usually thatched and with roofs supported by gigantic hand-hewn beams, such as in this Easington Tithe Barn which was built of wood in the fifteenth century. Recently it has been endangered by the threat of destruction by fire; but the local East Riding Antiquarian Society has come forward to repair and rescue it. The barn is once again proving useful—not as formerly for the storage of wood and wool and corn, agricultural or farm produce, but for the housing of such objects of historic interest as are properly included in a folk-lore museum. Its deep interest, its dignity and venerable aspect thus remain to enrich—not a great and powerful ecclesiastical house—but the student who delves into England's past.

## View From a Spanish Castle

THE BEST VIEW of the spires of Burgos (Spain) is from the ruined walls of the Castillo high above the city. . . .

From this Castle, Ferdinand Gonzales ruled Castile, and here the Cid led Dona Zimena, and Edward the I of England, Eleanor of Castile, to the altar. The only colors brightening the melancholy hillside are here and there the brilliant blood-stain of the poppy, the gold of the dandelion, and the episcopal purple of the thistle. Below and beyond, stretches a sea of shaded ochre, shaded in the foreground by the corrugations of the many roofs turned by time to the brownish tint of the encircling hillocks and made to blend in one harmony with its monochrome bosom.

Fillets of silver pierce the horizon, glittering as they wind nearer between overhanging birches and poplars. The deep and guttural roar of the great Cathedral's many voices rises in majestic and undisputed authority from the valley below. . . .

From this height, one does not notice the transformation of the Gothic into seventeenth-century edifices, nor the changes wrought by later centuries. In the glare of the dazzling sun, the tremulous atmosphere, and the lazy, curling smoke of the many chimneys, Burgos still seems Burgos of the Middle Ages, the royal city, mistress of the castles and sweeping plains, and the Cathedral is her stronghold.—From "The Cathedrals of Spain," by JOHN ALLYNE GADE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Mozart's Father Writes to a Salzburg Friend

*London, May 28th, 1764*

ON APRIL 27TH we were with the King and Queen in the Queen's Palace in St. James's Park; so that by the fifth day after our arrival we were already at court. The present was only twenty-four guineas, which we received immediately on leaving the King's apartment, but the graciousness with which both His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen received us cannot be described. In short, their easy manner and friendly ways made us forget that they were the King and Queen of England. At all courts up to the present we have been received with extraordinary courtesy. But the welcome which we have been given here exceeds all others. A week later we were walking in St. James's Park. The King came along driving with the Queen and, although we all had on different clothes, they recognised us nevertheless and not only greeted us, but the King opened the window, leaned out and saluted us and especially our Master Wolfgang, nodding to us and waving his hand. . . .

On May 19th we were again with the King and Queen from six to ten in the evening, when the only other people present were the two princes, who are the King's brothers, and another, the brother of the Queen. When we left the room we were again handed twenty-four guineas. If this happens every three or four weeks, we can put up with it! Now we are going to give on June 5th a so-called benefit concert. . . . Everything will certainly succeed, if with God's help we keep well and if He only keeps our invincible Wolfgang in good health. The King placed before him not only works of Wagenseil, but those of Bach, Abel and Handel, and he played off everything *prima vista*. He played so splendidly on the King's organ that they all value his organ-playing more highly than his clavier-playing. Then he accompanied the Queen in an aria which she sang, and also a flautist who played a solo. Finally he took the bass part of some airs of Handel (which happened to be lying there) and played the most beautiful melody on it and in such a manner that everybody was amazed. In short, what he knew when we left Salzburg is a mere shadow compared with what he knows now. It exceeds all that one can imagine. He greets you from the clavier, where at the moment he is seated, playing through Kapellmeister Bach's trio. We also send you greetings. Not a day passes without Wolfgang's talking at least thirty times of Salzburg and of his and our friends and patrons—From "The Letters of Mozart and his Family," translated, edited, etc., by EMILY ANDERSON. (London and New York: Macmillan.)

## October Cathedral

CATHEDRALS HAVE A beauty peculiarly their own. Every year thousands visit Chartres to see its glorious stained-glass windows. The rose windows of Notre Dame at Paris have their devotees. It is the color, like that of millions of mixed jewels in the sun, that compels one to sit in silent worship. Autumn foliage here in the New Hampshire mountains also makes one feel that one has entered a great cathedral that has been especially decorated for some great festival. One's heart is lifted up. One asks no greater joy than to surrender completely to this rare beauty.—From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DREIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

## Keeping Queen Elizabeth Entertained

TO A VERY significant degree Queen Elizabeth's passion for amusement paved the way for Shakespeare. When her reign began in 1558 there was hardly an English play deserving the name, except a few of the religious sort, and not one of the London theatres had come into existence. Many influences, of course, fostered the marvellous development of the drama in her reign, but she herself was the strongest outside force operating upon its life. She had been ruling six years when Shakespeare was born, and probably thirty or more when he began to write plays. During all that time her powerful and vitalising influence had been working directly upon theatres, dramatists and actors through the revels at the court, and upon public sentiment by the fashions of dramatic entertainment which the court set up or favoured. That influence told in a thousand ways. Shakespeare's debt to the court as a patron of the drama was large at the outset of his career, and it grew with his growth. We can never fully understand either his dramatic inheritance or his development without visualising the dramatic activities of Elizabeth's court, and this we can do only by delving somewhat deeply into its records.

There is a ponderous collection of these records known as *The Documents relating to the Office of the Revels in the time of Elizabeth*, and they belong mainly to the expense accounts of the royal treasury in Elizabeth's time; but along with the record of pounds, shillings, and pence goes an unconscious history of the surging activities needed to keep the Queen entertained, and of the intimate connection between court entertainments and the London theatrical life with which Shakespeare's work was so intimately bound up.—From "A Book for Shakespeare Plays and Pageants," by ORIE LATHAM HATCHER. (New York: Dutton.)

## "With fan in hand"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE PROBLEMS of the human race have always been essentially the same in successive eras, though they may have been called by different names. From earliest times, the fears and limitations arising from a false concept of the universe as material, have resulted in a lack of co-operation among nations and peoples. Isaiah voices God's comforting message (Isaiah 41:10), "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

Following this passage, we are told how it is to be accomplished (Isaiah 41:15, 16): "Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff. Thou shalt fan them, and the wind shall carry them away, and the whirlwind shall scatter them: and thou shalt rejoice in the Lord, and shalt glory in the Holy One of Israel." What is this "new sharp threshing instrument"? It is the divine Science which Jesus demonstrated.

John the Baptist, speaking of the one who was to come after him, said (Matthew 3:11, 12), "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire: whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." The Bible contains many rich references to harvests. The Hebrews were a farming people, and it was customary after the threshing to winnow the grain by tossing it in the wind, in order that the chaff might be blown away, leaving behind the pure grain. God promised, through Isaiah, that He would aid the people in overcoming their foes, and would give them "a new sharp threshing instrument" which would beat the mountainous problems small, while the wind would carry them away as chaff.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, meditated upon the truths contained in the Bible, and was inspired to give illuminating definitions of various Biblical terms. Her definition of "fan" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 586), throws much spiritual light upon this subject: "FAN. Separator of fable from fact; that which gives action to thought." She also says (*ibid.*, p. 466), "The Science of Christianity comes with fan in hand to separate the chaff from the wheat."

Jesus came "with fan in hand," revealing the truth which separated "fable from fact." He was able to feed the multitudes through his understanding that true substance is spiritual, thereby providing that which was necessary to satisfy the human need. Christian Science makes Jesus' teachings practical today, so that those who wield the fan of divine Science to separate the fable of material belief from spiritual fact find that this "new sharp threshing instrument" does indeed scatter the arguments of limitation as chaff, and reveal the pure grain of spiritual harmony.

A man who was faced with a lack of business, determined to admit into his thought only the facts of spiritual existence, and to close the door to fables and myths pertaining to lack and inactivity. Thus he stood "with fan in hand," week after week, and in the proportion that he was faithful to Truth, God, did he see the need for his services increase, and his business, which had seemed at a standstill, received renewed impetus.

Are problems weighing heavily upon us? Then we may ask ourselves, Are we standing today "with fan in hand," winnowing our thoughts, discarding material fables of discordant world conditions, and establishing firmly in our consciousness the facts of man's spiritual existence as a child of God, who governs the universe? Are we utilizing the truth revealed by Jesus and made practical for us today by Christian Science? If so, we are helping to solve the problems of the world, so that its difficulties will disappear as chaff; and we are also helping to prove that God lovingly governs and forever provides adequately for all of His children. The revelation of this spiritual truth is available today to allay fear, quiet false ambition, destroy greed and aggression, and bring about co-operation among the peoples of the earth.

In her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 79), Mrs. Eddy has written: "All these mortal beliefs will be purged and dissolved in the crucible of Truth, and the places once knowing them will know them no more forever, having been swept clean by the winds of history. The grand verities of Science will sift the chaff from the wheat, until it is clear to human comprehension that man was, and is, God's perfect likeness, that reflects all whereby we can know God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

## *The Flamingo Lake*

The lost blackness of this lake
Cups silence in its depths.
Above the clustered trees,
Secret and dark at the water's edge,
Jagged strips of sky,
Chrome yellow,
Reflect their fading counterpart
Upon the glossy surface.

The tall grasses move
As if to some unheard music,
Bend and sway, dipping slim fingers
In the lake
Where minute ripples pulse,
And hesitate, and then are lost
In the incredible stillness
Of the evening.

The red flamingo, long motionless,
At some unspoken word
Slowly lifts a webbed foot
With studied care,
And for a moment
Shatters the brooding darkness
Beyond the shallow water's rim.
Curving a slender neck
Above the reedy legs,
Aloof, and strangely silent,
He observes the mirrored bird
Forever at his side.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

## "Com a joeira na mão"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

OS PROBLEMAS da humanidade teem sido sempre essencialmente os mesmos em todas as éras, embora se lhes tenha dado nomes diferentes. Desde os tempos mais remotos, os temores e as limitações emanadas do conceito erroneo de que o universo é material, teem resultado na falta de cooperação entre nações e povos. Isaías proclama a mensagem reconfortadora de Deus (Isaías 41:10), "Não temas, porque eu estou contigo; não te espantes, porque eu sou o teu Deus. Fortalecer-te-ei, ajudar-te-ei e sustentar-te-ei com a dextra da minha justiça."

Proseguindo nêste trecho encontraremos a passagem em que o profeta nos diz como isso se realizará (Isaías 41:15, 16): "Eis que farei de ti um trilho agudo, novo e armado de dentes: virás a trilhar os montes, e fá-los-ás em migalhas, e tornarás os outeiros como folhelho. Padejá-los-ás, o vento os levará e o redemoinho os espalhará; tu te regosijarás no Senhor, e te gloriarás no Santo de Israel." Que vem a ser êste "trilho agudo, novo?" É a Ciência divina que Jesús demonstrou.

João o Batista, falando daquêle que viria depois dêle, disse (Mateus 3:11, 12): "Êle vos batizará com o Espírito Santo e com fogo. A sua pá êle a tem na sua mão, e limpará bem a sua eira; recolherá o seu trigo no celeiro, mas queimará a palha em fogo inextinguível." A Bíblia contém muitas e valiosas referências sôbre colheitas. Os Ebreus foram um povo agrário que tinha o costume de, depois da debulha, lançar, com a joeira, o grão ao ar para que o vento levasse a palha deixando caír o grão limpo. Por intermédio de Isaías, Deus prometera ajudar Seu povo a vencer os inimigos e dar à Sua gente "um trilho agudo, novo" o qual esmigalharia de tal modo os problemas, fossem êles enormes como montanhas, que o vento os levaria como á palha.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, meditou sôbre as verdades contidas na Bíblia e foi inspirada a dar luminosas definições de vários têrmos Bíblicos. Sua definição de "joeira" no livro-texto da Ciência Cristã *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pag. 586), projeta muita luz espiritual nêste assunto: "JOEIRA. O que separa a fábula do fato; o que dá ação ao pensamento." Ela diz tambem (ibid., pg. 466), "A Ciência do Cristianismo vem com a joeira na mão para separar o joio do trigo."

Jesús veiu "com a joeira na mão", revelando a verdade que separa a "fábula do fato." Êle teve o poder de alimentar as multidões pela sua compreensão de que a verdadeira substância é espiritual, suprindo desta maneira o que era preciso para satisfazer a necessidade humana. A Ciência Cristã mostra que nos dias de hoje podemos valer-nos praticamente dos ensinamentos de Jesús, de modo que aqueles que agitam a joeira da Ciência divina peneiram a fábula da crença material separando-a do fato espiritual; assim, descobrem que êste "trilho agudo, novo" dispersa realmente, como palha, os argumentos da limitação, e revela o grão puro da harmonia espiritual.

Um homem que se viu confrontado com falta de negócios decidiu admitir nos seus pensamentos só os fatos da existência espiritual e fechar a porta às fábulas e aos mitos pertencentes à insuficiência e à inatividade. Dêste modo ficou êle "com a joeira na mão", semana após semana, e na proporção em que era fiel à Verdade, Deus, viu êle aumentar a procura dos seus serviços, e seu negócio, que parecera parado, recebeu novo ímpeto.

Sentimo-nos esmagados pelo pêso dos problemas? Então, pergunte-mo-nos: Estamos nós hoje de pé "com a joeira na mão", ventilando nossos pensamentos, descartando-nos das fábulas materiais sôbre discordantes condições mundiais, e estabelecendo firmemente na nossa conciência os fatos da existência espiritual do homem como filho que é do único Deus que governa o universo? Estamos nós utilizando a verdade revelada por Jesús e tornada prática nos dias de hoje pela Ciência Cristã? Se assim for, estaremos ajudando a resolver os problemas do mundo, de maneira que suas dificuldades desaparecerão como palha ao vento; e tambem estaremos ajudando a provar que Deus governa com desvêlo e dá, perenemente, providência adequada a todos os Seus filhos. A revelação desta verdade espiritual pode hoje ser utilizada para subjugar o mêdo, sossegar a falsa ambição, destruir a cobiça e a agressão, e fazer surgir a cooperação entre os povos do mundo.

No seu livro *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos, pg. 79), Mrs. Eddy escreveu: "Todas estas crenças mortais serão depuradas e dissolvidas no crisol da Verdade, e os lugares que dantes as conheceram nunca mais as conhecerão, pois foram varridos pelos ventos da história. As grandes verdades da Ciência peneirarão o joio do trigo, até que para a compreensão humana fique claro que o homem foi e é a perfeita semelhança de Deus, a qual reflete tudo o que nos faz conhecer a Deus."

Informações acêrca da literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month .....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1939

# City Bureaus Found Staying Within Budget

**Some departments report balance on hand despite cuts — Welfare Bureau an exception.**

In sharp contrast to forecasts and protests which echoed through City Hall corridors while the Mayor and City Council pared the 1939 budget appropriations "to the bone" last spring, city departments of Boston not only are living within their income this year, but in many cases actually have something left over, according to figures made public by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today.

A glaring exception was the Welfare Department, which had spent 84 per cent of the year's appropriation of $10,206,000 by Oct. 1. This percentage did not include a $1,300,000 loan order now pending before the City Council. Figured on a monthly basis, every department should have spent 75 per cent of the year's allotment by Oct. 1.

**Disturbing Factor**

The situation is an example of one of the most disturbing factors in Boston's government today, continued mounting of relief expenditures accompanied by a progressive shrinkage of funds available for ordinary city running expenses.

Graphic illustration of this is seen in the fact that in 1920 relief costs in Boston were $1.20 per capita and City running expenses were $30.33 per capita. By 1931, relief expenses had risen to $10.09 and running expenses to $41.24.

**Within Incomes**

Prominent among City departments living well within their incomes were: Hospital Department, having spent 68 per cent of its appropriation; Park Department, having spent 70 per cent; Public Buildings Department, 68.3 per cent, and Library Department, 72 per cent.

These figures are typical. Some offices have spent a far lower proportion of their allowances, but in most cases this is due to special conditions. For example, the Election Department has spent only 43 per cent of its money. But its biggest expense, the November election, is yet to come.

## Week of Training For Guardsmen

All members of the Massachusetts National Guard must put in an additional week of field training before Jan. 31, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, U. S. A., announced today.

The time to be chosen is at the option of the Adjutant General, he said. The order from the War Department, he said, was that "the highest degree of efficiency may be obtained."

The General disclosed that the Thirteenth Infantry, which with the Fifth Infantry at Portland, Maine, is to make up the Eighteenth Infantry Brigade, serving at the Panama Canal, is 165 men short. The contingent is scheduled to leave here Saturday on the new Army transport Hunter Liggett.

## Argentina Hides Duty Cut Sought

A reduction of 50 per cent on the present 10 per cent duty on Argentina hides and skins has been recommended to Washington by the New England Shoe and Leather Association since this duty "represents a tax" and is not protective, it was announced today.

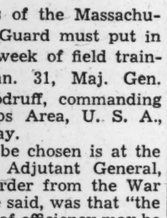
The reduction would be the maximum permitted under the reciprocal trade agreement of 1934. It was proposed by the Association to the Committee for Reciprocity Information at Washington.

The Association submitted a brief setting forth that 50 per cent of such imports to the United States are from the Argentine and that this Country is the South American Nation's most important market for cattle hides.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair today and Thursday; continued cold tonight with lowest temperature in the lower 30's; rising temperature Thursday; moderate northwest winds tonight, shifting to southeast on Thursday and decreasing.




**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Fair today; Thursday fair and warmer.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperature.

**Maine:** Fair and slightly colder on east coast tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate northerly winds tonight shifting to southeasterly on Thursday over southern portion; fresh northwest winds tonight becoming moderate southeasterly Thursday over northern portion; fair tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 33 | 31 | Minneapolis | 42 | 38 |
| Chicago | 38 | 38 | New Orleans | 62 | 62 |
| Denver | 42 | 42 | New York | 35 | 33 |
| Helena | 49 | 45 | Norfolk | 47 | 47 |
| Kansas City | 53 | 50 | Philadelphia | 38 | 36 |
| Los Angeles | 61 | 61 | St. Louis | 45 | 45 |
| Miami | 79 | 77 | San Francisco | 57 | 57 |
| | | | Washington | 40 | 37 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 18.
B—Minimum, Oct. 17.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 3:11 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 3:50 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

*Seek to Improve Government*

**Sloan Courses Director and Only Woman Student**

**Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan, Director of the Department of Government Management of the University of Denver School of Commerce and Director of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation courses in government management, with Miss Margorie Alice Leonard, of Lexington, Mass., only woman student in the Sloan Foundation courses.**

# Only Girl to Win Sloan Prize To Be Expert on Government

Miss Margorie Alice Leonard, of Lexington, Mass., is the talented recipient of a scholarship that will prepare her for a career new to women—that of adviser to civic and taxpayers' associations on ways of reducing costs of local government.

After making an outstanding record at the Boston University College of Business Administration, both in leadership and scholarship, she was selected by the $10,000,000 Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to train for this work at the University of Denver.

The only woman so far selected by the Foundation as a future expert in good government, she now is studying with nine young men who are equally enthusiastic over their prospective careers of helping civic groups to overcome inefficiencies of city and county governments and make democracy work.

**Second Sloan Class**

Miss Leonard is a member of the second Sloan class. The first, consisting entirely of men, began its studies just a year ago and is now engaged in field studies of county governments in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

Miss Leonard is the daughter of Charles Day Leonard, retired postal clerk, of 753 Waltham Street, Lexington. She worked her way through the Boston University College of Business Administration with the aid of scholarships. She was rated by her professors to have one of the highest indices in the department, and received the Pi Chi Theta key as the outstanding junior girl.

She says she is somewhat embarrassed by all the publicity she has received as the sole woman to pass the rigid requirements and be accepted from among 500 applicants as a Sloan fellow in government. She says she likes her fellows in the second Sloan class, and that they are serious, able, and easy to get along with.

**Gives Her Views**

In an essay giving her views regarding the career of civic counselor—an essay required of all applicants for the Sloan fellowships—she wrote:

"The field of taxation and public expenditure appeals to me both because of my background, and because it is my belief that every citizen should take an intelligent part in his government."

After graduating from B. U., she took summer courses at Harvard before going to Denver.

Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan, Director of the Department of Government Management of the School of Commerce at the University of Denver and Director of the Sloan Foundation courses which are given there, declared:

"No formal pledge or promise has been exacted of any Sloan Foundation fellow to devote himself to any particular type of activity, but we hope and believe that each graduate will enlist as a representative and an expert agent of citizens who are bewildered by the complexity of governmental activities and are perplexed by the heavy and increasing burden of taxation.

"There are schools of government that train young people for governmental employment, and do a good job of it, too. However, that was not the purpose for which this particular school or group of courses was endowed, and our hope is that our graduates will remain outside of government."

# Kreisler Sees Art as Sanctuary

"Music and art are flourishing, in spite of war and its horrors," Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, declared here today.

Mr. Kreisler came to Boston by train from Chicago in the course of a concert tour. He is to play tonight at Symphony Hall.

"If anything, war gives an impetus to the arts," the virtuoso said in an interview at the Hotel Statler. "Music is a spiritual sanctuary, just as are theology and religion. In these troubled times, people turn to them for comfort."

Mr. Kreisler related that some friends of his attended several concerts in Barcelona, which were held despite the threat of air raids. On several occasions, the concerts were interrupted by raids. Everyone went to the shelters. When the raid was over, all returned to the concert hall.

As the audience re-assembled, the conductor would turn to the musicians. "Where were we?" he would ask. Upon being informed, he would say, "Let us resume from the beginning of the movement." The musicians would resume, as if there had been no interruption.

Mr. Kreisler pointed out that some of the world's greatest music, including compositions by Mozart and Beethoven, had been composed under great personal stress. He suggested that war-induced conditions might inspire additional great music.

## New Law Benefits Bay State Women

A new law became effective today in Massachusetts extending to all employed women and minors the benefits of previous regulations affecting only women in industrial plants and mercantile establishments.

The new statute is expected to shorten the work-week for hundreds of women and youths and virtually eliminate "split shifts." It prohibits all women from working more than nine hours a day within a 10-hour period and limits their work-week to 48 hours.

# Radio Praised As Universal Church Avenue

**Dr. Van Kirk tells Conference of preachers of extension of religious thought through the air**

Religious radio programs are building up a great new "congregation" largely made up of those who are more interested in the truth than in sects, dogmas and creeds, the ministers attending the Boston University School of Theology Twelfth Annual Preaching Conference, were told this morning by two experienced "radio preachers."

Dr. Walter William Van Kirk, Secretary of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, advised the preachers assembled in the Copley Methodist Church, to exercise in their own pulpits the restrictions on racial and religious bigotry which are enforced in radio broadcasts. "Every pastor, priest and rabbi should bear in mind during these days of tension," he said, "the guarantees of racial and religious freedom contained in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States."

Dr. Van Kirk, who for five years has presented a national broadcast, "Religion in the News," declared that in letters from his listeners who relied on radio alone for their preaching, he found a very genuine Christianity represented.

"My correspondence from the men who toil with their hands," he reported, "reflects a genuine hunger for spiritual food. The radio, I venture to say, has brought them a message of religion, couched in terms which they have been able to understand and appreciate. A world, standing on the brink of disaster, imperilled by wars and rumors of war, expects more from the Church than doctrinal dissertations.

"The unemployed," Dr. Van Kirk added, "are among those who listen to the radio even though they may not go to church."

"It may well be," he said later, "that religious radio, through its policy of rigid nonsectarianism, is creating the spiritual and intellectual atmosphere in which, in days to come, will thrive in our midst a Church united in life and work. . . . It is the inalienable right of all Americans to worship God in their own way. Religious radio recognizes that right."

The Rev. Allen E. Claxton, pastor of the Trinity Union Methodist Church in Providence, R. I., who has been preaching on the radio for eight years, gave the conference some practical ideas on broadcasting procedure. "Put handles on ideas so people can catch them," he counseled. "Make Christian love and brotherhood more important than mere doctrines. . . . Give your listeners perspective."

## *Woman Claims Record in Pies*

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—Motivated by a newspaper account that a Maryville, Mo., woman had baked 73,000 pies in 20 years, Mrs. John B. Morin, who assists her husband in running two diners, figured out today she has baked 312,000 pies in a little more than 20 years.

She began making pastry in 1917 for one diner, she said, and when business increased, she took over the cooking job for two eating places.

Besides the pies for those with a sweet tooth, Mrs. Morin bakes 80 beef pies one day each week and 70 chicken pies another.

And for variety—she turns out 25 to 30 dozen muffins every morning.

*Rushing Business Brings Smiles*

By a Staff Photographer.

**Participants at National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Annual Meeting**

**Top, left to right—Russell T. Fisher, President National Association Cotton Manufacturers; William G. McLaurin, Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Frank Neild, former President National Association Cotton Manufacturers. Bottom, left to right—Warren E. Emley, National Bureau of Standards, member of Textile Foundation Advisory Committee for Scientific Research; George W. Taylor, Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, member of Textile Industry Committee Wage and Hour Administration; Stanley B. Hunt, Textile Economics Bureau, member Economic Research Committee of the United States Institute for Textile Research; Hiram S. Davis, Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Franklin W. Hobbs presiding; Frederick M. Feiker, General Secretary, American Engineering Council.**

# Legislature Proves Gateway For Mayoral Nominations

Proof that legislative service is valuable training for political advancement is supplied by Mayoralty primaries held in 13 of Massachusetts 39 cities where eight present or former legislators have captured Mayoral nominations.

Yesterday, four members of the 1939 Legislature captured Mayoralty nominations in Everett, Lynn, Pittsfield, and Somerville. Last week, one present Representative and a former State Senator won the two nominations for Mayor in Lowell, a 1939 Representative won the Republican nomination in Medford, while a former State Senator won the Democratic nomination in Worcester.

In all seven of the primaries yesterday the Mayors seeking renomination were victorious. They were Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mayor Frank E. Lewis of Everett, Mayor Fred E. Perry of Gardner, Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, Mayor Joseph Fallon of Pittsfield, Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville, and Mayor Arthur A. Hansen of Waltham.

**Russell on List**

The other nominees are: In Cambridge, Richard M. Russell, former Mayor and former member of the United States House of Representatives; in Everett, State Representative Albert E. Morris (D), Democratic Floor Leader in the House of Representatives; in Gardner, Nelson Beaudet; in Lynn, State Senator Albert Cole (R); in Pittsfield, State Representative Ralph E. Otis (R); in Somerville, State Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D), Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate; and in Waltham, John J. Foster.

To State political observers, the victory of Senator Giroux in the Somerville primaries, where he received the second highest vote, was particularly interesting. Two years ago his lawyer partner, Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville and present House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, a powerful post, was Mayor Lynch's election opponent.

**Same Slate in Everett**

The Everett Mayoral election will present the same nominees chosen in the 1936 primaries, Mayor Lewis and Representative Morris, who was considerably aided this year by the open political support of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and active candidate for the Democratic 1940 gubernatorial nomination.

The Cambridge election will be watched with interest, for it marks the come-back attempt of Mr Russell, a Democrat, who attracts many Republican votes.

The primary result in Lynn produced a distinct surprise, for the perennial Mayor Manning, seeking a sixth successive term, was topped in total votes by Mr. Cole. In previous years Mayor Manning has led the field easily without campaigning. In four years of legislative service, however, Mr. Cole has gained considerable political strength.

## *State House Black-Out; But It's a Short Circuit*

The State House experienced a black-out today. It wasn't an air raid precaution however, merely a short circuit in an air shaft containing electric cables which snuffed out the lights in many sections of the building.

Fire extinguishers used by employees failed to check the blaze that followed, and the fire department was called. Water was pumped to the fifth floor and poured down the shaft to put an end to the blaze.

# Coast Guard Craft Speeds to Aid Of President Harding

Battered by last night's roaring gale, the 13,869-ton American liner President Harding hove to this morning about 800 miles from Boston, awaiting arrival of the Coast Guard cutter Hamilton which was speeding to her assistance, according to Coast Guard headquarters at New York.

The master of the liner radioed that 45 passengers and 28 members of the crew had been injured and the Paul Johnson, a cabin waiter, had presumably been lost overboard at the height of a heavy gale.

Nearer to the Hamilton was the British freighter Blairbeg, of only 3,509 tone, which sent an SOS out this morning, but later withdrew its request for assistance. A second cutter, the Duane, was ordered to go to the assistance of this vessel, permitting the Hamilton to continue under forced draught toward the President Harding.

The President Harding sailed from the French port of Le Verdon on Oct. 11. While proceeding toward a French tanker in distress, two day later, she rescued 36 crew survivors of the torpedoed British freighter Heronspoon about 300 miles off the Irish coast.

The Blairbeg has made frequent calls to Boston. She was built in 1917 and is owned by the Clydesdale Navigation Company, Ltd. Her port of registry is Glasgow.

The Hamilton, brought from the West Coast for patrol service, is one of the largest of the Coast Guard cutters, carrying a crew of 100.

## Nov. 23 Closings Not Obligatory

President Roosevelt's proclamation setting Thanksgiving Day as Nov. 23, will have no legal standing in Massachusetts and hence cannot compel the closing of local business, according to a ruling today by Roger Clapp, assistant Attorney General. The only Boston closing on that date will be the Boston Stock Exchange which will be affected by the New York State proclamation, following the President's request that Thanksgiving Day be observed one week earlier than usual.

The legal ruling for Massachusetts paves the way for adherence to tradition in the Governor's proclamation setting the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day in this State.

## Mercury Strikes Lowest of Season

Temperature readings reached the lowest so far this fall when the Boston Weather Bureau recorded 31 degrees between 5 and 6 a. m. This is the coldest reading for this date since 1883.

The high for the day is 80 degrees, in 1908.

Mt. Washington reported a low of one degree below zero this morning.

# N.E. Mills Hit New Highs In Cotton Goods

**Big new market opens in South America—600,000,000 square yards sold in one week alone.**

By Robert R. Mullen
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

New England's cotton goods makers met here today for their eighty-fifth annual conference, and were somewhat surprised to find they have nothing to complain about.

Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, summed up in his opening words by pointing out that for the past ten years these annual meetings have found the industry facing one grave problem after another. First was the depression, then it was the processing tax. Last year it was the Wages and Hours Law.

This year, by contrast, business is literally booming—the mills are literally turning down orders—the processing tax is just a memory (but may be revived) and the Wage and Hours Law has apparently turned out to be a boon for New England industry.

**Huge Market in Americas**

Moreover, the vast new market ready for the taking, was pictured for the cotton men by Edward T. Pickhard, chief of the Textile Division of the United States Division of Commerce.

"The events of the past two months," he said, "have awakened us to the possibilities of another cycle of expansion. Many millions of yards of goods have been sold to the Latin American countries."

It is safe to say that New England cotton manufacturers are among the most conservative business groups in the country but there was scarcely an iota of pessimism when Mr. Fisher announced that in the first week of September alone the industry had sold 600,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth.

"Overnight came the change," Mr. Fisher said. "Prices for the first half of the year were low, actually near 1932 figures. Then with the declaration of war the buying commenced.

"Prices were low during the first week. Profits were virtually offset by the rise in raw cotton costs, but as September continued the price levels for all kinds rose, so that although orders did not maintain the volume of the first week of September net profits were greater.

"Those mills that showed a loss during the first three-quarters of the year will certainly erase the red ink during this last quarter."

**Same Old Processing Tax**

Not having anything in the present to be vividly concerned about, the cotton men peeked into the possible future. Mr. Fisher said he believed Secretary of Agriculture Wallace intends to have the processing tax re-enacted.

"To be sure," Mr. Fisher warned, "an attempt will be made to disguise it under a so-called 'certification plan' or some other name, but when the time comes the entire industry should be mobilized to combat this iniquitous tax on a necessary of life."

Illustrative of the progressive attitude that competition from rayon, the depression, foreign imports and other factors have forced on old-time New England mills was the fact that the first session tooday was almost entirely taken up with discussions of research as applied to improving cotton manufactures and marketing.

**Co-operate on Quality**

Warren E. Emley, of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, described the efforts being made to improve qualities and to make information available to mills, many of which cannot afford to carry on independent research.

The war, which has already so accelerated the industry, was a topic that ran through all conversations as the meeting progressed at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. C. T. Revere, prominent New York broker, said that whereas the Federal Government hoped to boost exports by means of the cent and a half a bale subsidy, all estimates on exports were given a downward revision with outbreak of the war, while domestic estimates were boosted.

It is still too early, he said, to speak authoritatively, but the operation of the British convoy system suggests that exports will continue and may actually increase, while the domestic picture continues to take on brighter hues.

Mr. Fisher was re-elected to a third term as president of the Association today, while Ralph C. Perkins of the Pilgrim Mills was named a Vice-President. C. Broughton was re-elected a Vice-President.

## Wellesley Seniors Name Honorary Members

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 18—Dorothy Thompson, columnist, has accepted the invitation of the senior class of Wellesley College to become an honorary member of the class, it was learned today.

It is a Wellesley tradition that there shall be two honorary members of each senior class—one selected by a majority vote from outside the College, and one from within.

The 1940 honorary member from the campus is Miss Lucy Wilson, Dean of Students.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 12

### Theaters

**Copley—**
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

**Plymouth—**
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"The Star Maker," featuring Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Prison Break," with Glenda Farrell. 2, 5, 8.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Blondie Takes a Vacation," 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and Warren William. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy, Nancy Kelly and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6.40, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

**Metropolitan—**
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Allan Jones. 10 a. m., 12:54, 3:48, 6:42, 9:36. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:33, 8:27. Tomorrow: "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "The Hidden Staircase," with Nancy Drew.

**Fine Arts—**
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin. Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 9:15 9:20.

**Normandie—**
Frecric March and Cary Grant in "Eagle and the Hawk." Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney.

**Tremont—**
"Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers. Also "They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy and Franchot Tone.

**Exeter—**
"The Man in the Iron Mask," 2:10, 5:25, 8:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," 4, 7:20. Tomorrow: "Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper, Ray Milland and Robert Preston. Also "It's a Wonderful World," featuring Claudette Colbert.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 9:50. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:25.

**Uptown—**
"In Name Only," featuring Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," 2:45, 6:20, 10.

**South Station Theater—**
"One Against the World," "Yankee Doodle Goes to Town," "Public Hobby Number One," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**University—**
Judy Garland in "The Wizard of Oz." 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Vacation."

**Scollay and Modern—**
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Scollay, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Modern, 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Tomorrow "The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Here I Am a Stranger," featuring Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Fenway: 1:10, 4.05, 7, 9:55, Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle and Johnny Downs. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy and Jean Parker.

**Repertory—**
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Young in Heart," with J. Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Six Thousand Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"Ballerina," featuring Mia Slavenska. Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Charlie Chan in Reno."

**RKO-Boston—**
"Two Bright Boys," featuring Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:25, 10:05. Stage: Eddie Cantor and his new radio show. "The Mad Russian," 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Code of the Streets," with Harry Carey. Stage: Jackie Heller, Marty May, Ross & Pierre, Variety Gambols and The Burns Bros.

**State and Orpheum—**
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9. Tomorrow: "Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Richard Carlson. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz, Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea.

### Music

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by Fritz Kreisler, violinist. Carl Lamson, assistant. 8:30.

### Other Events

**Harvard University, New Lecture Hall—**
Lecture in French by Igor Stravinsky on "Prise de contacte (generalites; expose d'une poetique musicale)." 8:15.

### Tomorrow

**Gardner Museum—**
Concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist, and Mae Taylor, soprano. 2:45.

**Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—**
Concert by The Commonwealth Federal Band. William Barrington-Sargent, conductor. 12 noon.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Oriental Jewelry by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

# Rutherford Avenue Key To Traffic Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

erford Avenue and because the plan of 1930 still applies without diminishing force to the needs of today, Mr. Fay referred back to what was Project Number 40 of the Thoroughfare Plan which stated: "One of the cardinal radial routes out of the heart of Boston is that leading to Everett and the north."

**Across Charles River**

"From the center of the city, Washington Street North leads across the Charles River to City Square, Charlestown," the plan said, "and Rutherford Avenue leads thence to Sullivan Square and the bridge over the Mystic River to Broadway, Everett. Rutherford Avenue, however, is so narrow, varying from 50 to 60 feet in width, that it tends to reduce the amount of traffic that would otherwise use this route.

"The Avenue should be widened to 86 feet from City Square to the City Square by-pass at Union Street (proposed) and to from 100 to 125 feet from Union Street to Sullivan Square. Total length of this project is 5,600 feet, costing approximately $1,400,000. New street construction is estimated at $550,000, making a total of $1,950,000."

At this point Mr. Fay became cognizant of the arguments of cost which the city of Boston is not at present able to shoulder. Mayor Tobin, he said, has committed himself to a year of sharp curtailment of expenses. But when money is available, he said, it will be time to see that funds are allocated to those progressive projects which will do the most to relieve Boston of troublesome problems of high assessments, migrating business, vacant business plants, high taxes and economic wastefulness.

**Safe Roads Expensive**

"Unquestionably," he said, "the public does not want the efficiency of its cars and trucks reduced and unquestionably the construction of safe roads is expensive, yet the expense is small compared to the value of human life lost at the present time and the $2,000,000,000 in economic waste occasioned by highway congestion within Boston proper every year."

Seen in this light, Mr. Fay did not consider the Rutherford Avenue improvement, which would include the elimination of railroad spur track interference with traffic, a luxury. And since the 1930 plan, other proposals have been advanced to improve the Prison Point Bridge and probably to carry a connection between Rutherford Avenue and Prison Point Bridge road behind the Charlestown Prison and to bypass Sullivan Square traffic to connect the Avenue with Broadway, Everett.

**AAA joins traffic crusade: Next article tomorrow.**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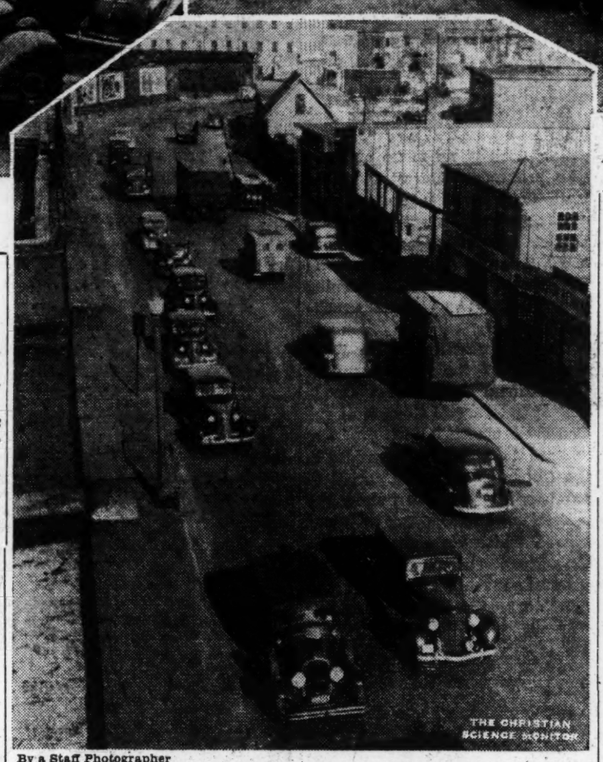
# Where Economic Losses Pile Up on Boston Motorists

**Early Morning in Sullivan Square**
**A daily occurrence where Rutherford Avenue meets four other main traffic avenues**



By a Staff Photographer

**A Rough and Narrow Surface**
**Cobblestone pavement marks Rutherford Avenue route in front of the State Prison. Planners would widen to twice its present size.**

**Holds Up Traffic**
**A spur railroad track on Rutherford Avenue**

# New Auto Insurance System Demanded as Hearings Open

(Continued from Page 1)

be presented to the people on the ballot through filing of additional signatures.

**Flat Rate Plan**

Representative Thomas J. Hannon (D) of Boston also favored a flat-rate system, or merit rate system but claimed that as long as there are more votes in the Legislature from the low rate districts than from the present high rate districts, such plans are doomed.

"The only solution," he added, "is for the Commissioner to establish one, two or three zones."

E. Hamlin, manager of the Boston Automobile Club, presented a letter from the advisory board of the organization proposing:

1. Higher rates for motorists responsible for accidents in succeeding years and denial of use of the road to chronic reckless drivers by excessive rates.
2. A campaign to eliminate fake and nuisance claims.
3. Official approval and co-operation of the insurance department of activities in high schools and elsewhere involving text book study of driver-responsibility and actual driver training for high school boys and girls.

**Rate Protested**

M. N. Abodeely, representing the Independent Taxi Cab Operators of Worcester, protested the $385 rate proposed for taxis in that city. He claimed that while the loss ratio per cab had been decreased 50 per cent since 1933, the taxicab operators have received only a $15 reduction in their rates. Such rates, he added, resulted in insufficient taxicab service for Worcester.

Referring to 1937, Mr. Abodeely said the taxicab operators paid $23,370 in insurance premiums and the companies paid out in claims only $8,453.

The rates in several other communities, including Swampscott, Wilmington, Lynn, Gardner, and Clinton were protested.

Dr. W. A. Hutton, of Melrose, charged that insurance companies, through delayed settlement of claims, were paying out more than the amounts for which persons would be willing to settle their claims.

He told of several cases with which he had personal experience. In one, he said, $1,000 was paid for a simple bump on the head. And in a similar case, $2,200 to $2,300 was paid. In another instance, he said, a case of fractured ribs cost an insurance company $3,000. All of these claims, he said, could have been settled for much smaller sums.

Insurance companies, Dr. Hutton added, should clean house and pay reasonable sums within reasonable time. Otherwise, the public should support a non-profit system of insurance, he declared.

Judge Frederick Chase, representing stock insurance companies, attacked the claims of Dr. Hutton and declared examination of the figures would have shown Dr. Hutton that his claims were wrong.

T. Frank McDonald, chairman of the Clinton Board of Selectmen, said that if something isn't done to make the rates more equitable the public will rise up and throw out compulsory insurance.

# Crimson Assails Leaders' Stands

For speaking "so soon and so openly the words that may send to destruction the lives in their charge" and specifically for emphasizing American solidarity of interest with the Allies, leading educators and ministers were attacked today by the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily.

Objecting particularly to the words of Bishop William T. Manning, head of the Episcopal Church in New York City, and of Dr. James B. Conant and Dr. Charles Seymour, Presidents respectively of Harvard and Yale, the editorial decried "backdoor propaganda" which, they said, is tending despite the sincerity of its authors to "drive America into war," and asked that men in lofty positions "give long and serious thought" to their words because of the prestige attached to their names.

Bishop Manning declared recently, "Our sympathies, our moral support, and whatever aid we can rightly give at this time "must be with the Allies; Dr. Seymour of Yale has said that "a defeat, complete or partial, of the Western Democracies in the present war must be regarded as a disaster of the first magnitude for this country," and Dr. Conant of Harvard feels that such a defeat would "jeopardize the hope of free institutions."

In objecting to these expressions of opinion, the Crimson was not, in the opinion of many observers, expressing the unanimous opinion of Harvard undergraduates. The young men are unanimous on the goal: they wish ardently to stay at peace; but, as in any case where men are thinking about neutrality, there is wide divergence of opinion as to method.

"It is certain that some of these propagandists are speaking independently and sincerely, uninfluenced by any but their own judgements," the editorial declared. "Still they are not justified in using the lever of their prestige to force the unwilling door of public opinion. The great majority of Americans are determined to stay out of war, and the statements of leading ministers and educators can only tend to drive them into it . . . They are earning an unenviable place in the road gang that is trying to build for the United States a super-highway straight to Armageddon."

**Saltonstalls at Grange**

Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall had the Third and Fourth Degrees of the Grange conferred upon them yesterday by Lloyd O. Clough, head of the Dover Grange, at a brief ceremony in Grange Hall, Dover.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# Around the Corner—

**Almost Voluntary Service**—Teachers who feel that they are underpaid nowadays may find little consolation in a scrap of information unearthed by the WPA Historical Records Survey.

In devling into municipal records, the Survey discovered that back in 1713 a Chicopee school teacher received the not quite princely sum of three pounds, ten shillings, and sixpence for her year's labor in the educational field. That figures out, the Survey calculated, at about 34 cents a week.

* * *

**An Open Phone Call**—Plenty of "open letters" have been written to Congressmen and Senators expressing views on neutrality legislation, but the open phone call received by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, is unique, it is believed.

A Daniel Cook, who gave his address as Melrose, Mass., won the opportunity to make a free long distance call from the telephone company pavilion at the New York World's Fair—while several thousand people listened in. He chose to call Senator Lodge and to express approval of the Senator's opposition to repeal of the embargo.

* * *

**Bookish Rodent**—Up in Hilltop Haven, where Harry George Higbee, naturalist and writer, lives among the birds and animals of Moose Hill, Sharon, there are hundreds of specimens and many shelves lined with books on nature.

Pulling one volume down not long ago, Mr. Higbee found that—though the covers had not proved tasty, evidently—a mouse had chewed away much of the paper between them.

Carefully labelling the volume "Diary of an Educated Mouse," in place of its earlier title, he put it back on the sheif.

# W.C.T.U. Reports Dry Gains Made In Rhode Island

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18—The 66th annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island has placed a dry blanket over a wet State. Workers are prepared to report at the closing session today that at least 700 places which sold liquor this year will not operate next year.

The results will be credited to education.

State Liquor Control Administrator George W. Brewster has cooperated to the fullest extent in eliminating the greatest evil—dine and dance establishments where high school students, women and disorderly persons assembled, reports showed.

The main address of yesterday afternoon was by the State President, Mrs. Mary M. Eldridge, while a second important speaker was Dr. I. Scott, the National Director of Legislation. Miss Sara C. Palmer of Pennsylvania, National W. C. T. U. field worker, offered the evangelistic message.

At the convention dinner speakers were the Rev. George Dick of the Second Baptist Church, East Providence; Mrs. Philip C. Gifford, President of the Federated Church Women; James R. D. Oldham, Superintendent of the East Providence Public Schools; the Rev. George B. Safford, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; and Dr. Scott.

Speakers last night were Dr. Scott, whose subject was "Frances Willard's Legislative Activities," and Miss Palmer.

## Rabbi Liebman to Speak

Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, recently installed as successor to Rabbi Harry Levi, will be the speaker Sunday night at Ford Hall Forum. His topic will be "The Challenge of the World Today."

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kcWEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Dramatic sketch .. | Les Brown's Orchestra.. | "Girl Alone"; sketch.... | Sports reports ..... | "Comic Page Club".... |
| 5:15 Musical program .. | Les Brown's Orchestra.. | "Against the Storm".... | Ireene Wicker, songs.... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:30 Drama; music .... | Dance Interlude ..... | "Jack Armstrong"; sk... | Sport reports ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix": sketch.... | "Little Orphan Annie"... | Frank Ryan, comment.. | News Service ..... |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; weather; music.. | News Service ..... | Dinner Concert ..... | Italian Radio Review... |
| 6:15 Bill Elliot, songs... | News Service ..... | "Football Roundup"... | Dinner Concert ..... | Italian Radio Review... |
| 6:30 Sports comment .. | Serenaders ..... | "Musical Rendezvous"... | News Service ..... | Sport comment ..... |
| 6:45 Music; war news... | Lowell Thomas, news... | "Musical Rendezvous"... | Sport reports ..... | "Babes in Arms"..... |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"... | "Easy Aces"; sketch.... | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr..... | Jack Melvin's Orchestra |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner"... | "Mr. Keen"; sketch.... | "I Love a Mystery"; sk.. | Political talk ..... | News Service ..... |
| 7:30 Burns and Allen: | The Revelers ..... | "Inside of Sports"... | "The Lone Ranger"; | Leighton Gray's Orch.. |
| 7:45 comedy; music ... | Bob Evans, sports..... | "Names in the News"... | dramatic sketch ..... | "Harper's Varieties"... |
| 8:00 Al Pearce and His | Fats Waller's Orchestra | Hollywood Playhouse: | Eddie Duchin's Orch.... | Housing talk ..... |
| 8:15 Gang: variety ... | Fats Waller's Orchestra | "Let's Live Tonight" | Eddie Duchin's Orch.... | Claire Page, soprano... |
| 8:30 Paul Whiteman's | "Quicksilver"; quiz pro- | Red Skelton; Edna Still- | Everett Hoagland's Or.. | Leo Mack's Orchestra.. |
| 8:45 Orch.; var news. | gram ..... | well; chorus; orchestra | Everett Hoagland's Or.. | Vocalists ..... |
| 9:00 Edward E. Horton; | "Horse & Buggy Days": | The New Fred Allen | Network program ..... | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 Lucile Watson in | variety program ..... | Show: Merry Macs: Al- | Edwin C. Hill..... | cal Album" ..... |
| 9:30 "Her Master's | "Harvey and Dell"..... | len Art Players; Gene | "The Cosmopolitans"; | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 Voice"; songs; or. | George Harris' Orch.... | Autrey; orchestra | vocalists; orchestra .... | cal Album" ..... |
| 10:00 Columbia Concert | "New England Talks It | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing.. | News Service ..... |
| 10:15 Orchestra ..... | Over" ..... | Musical Knowledge ... | News Service ..... | Leighton Gray's Orch.. |
| 10:30 Sports; news ..... | "New England Talks It | Kay Kyser's College of | "Romance in Rhythm"; | Leo Mack's Orchestra .. |
| 10:45 Music; weather .... | Over" ..... | Musical Knowledge ... | Harold Stokes' Orch.. | Jack Melvin's Orchestra |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan ..... | News; sports; weather .. | News Service ..... | Johnnie Davis' Orch.... | "Sportoscope" ..... |
| 11:15 Bob Chester's Orch. | "Music You Want"..... | Weather Service ..... | Johnnie Davis' Orch.... | Dance Parade ..... |
| 11:30 Benny Goodman's | "Music You Want"..... | Ben Cutler's Orchestra.. | Dick Jurgen's Orch..... | Eliss Breeskin's Orch.. |
| 11:45 Orchestra ..... | "Music You Want"..... | Ben Cutler's Orchestra.. | Dick Jurgen's Orch..... | News Service ..... |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Hillbilly trio..... | Organ recital ..... | "Musical Clock" ..... | ..... |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | "Musical Clock" ..... | News comment ..... | "Musical Clock" ..... | ..... |
| 7:30 Music; news ..... | "Musical Clock" ..... | "George and Dixie".... | News Service ..... | ..... |
| 7:45 News; weather ..... | News; weather ..... | "Good Morning" ..... | "Young America Speaks" | ..... |
| 8:00 Today in Europe... | "Breakfast in Bedlam": | News Service ..... | "Musical Almanac" ... | "Five Star Salute"..... |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot ... | music; comedy ..... | Local news; weather... | "Morning Watch" ..... | "Five Star Salute"..... |
| 8:30 "Jimmie and Dick" | "Breakfast in Bedlam": | News dramatizations ... | "Jacobson's Rhythms"... | "Dusty Rider and His |
| 8:45 "Musical Clock"... | music; comedy ..... | "Musical Roundup" ... | "Jacobson's Rhythms"... | Silver Spurs" ..... |
| 9:00 "Food Magician"... | News; talk ..... | Household talk ..... | "Merry-Go-Round" .... | Studio speaker ..... |
| 9:15 American School of | "As You Like It"..... | Food news ..... | "Merry-Go-Round" .... | Studio speaker ..... |
| 9:30 the Air ..... | "Harvey and Dell"..... | "Alice Blair"; sketch... | "Merry-Go-Round" .... | "Songs of Italy"..... |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Don Artiste, pianist.... | "Musical Early Edition" | "Songs of Italy"..... |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch | "Thunder Over Paradise" | "The Man I Married"... | "Musical Memories" .. | Scandinavian Melodies.. |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge... | Mildred W. Carlson.... | "John's Other Wife"; sk. | "Musical Memories" .. | Scandinavian Melodies.. |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" .. | Rosa Lee, soprano..... | "Just Plain Bill"; sk... | "Melody Strings" ..... | "Shopping With You"... |
| 10:45 "Stepmother"; sk... | "We Women" ..... | "Woman in White"; sk. | "Choir Loft"; organ.... | "Shopping With You"... |
| 11:00 War news; talk.... | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | "David Harum" sketch. | Poultry talk ..... | "Ramona Presents" ... |
| 11:15 "Brenda Curtis"... | "Right to Happiness".. | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | "Highlights Halftones" | fex and Slim..... |
| 11:30 "Bix Sister"; sk... | Forecast; musicale .... | "Young Widder Brown" | Musical calisthenics .... | Fashion Congress ..... |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" .... | Dr. William L. Stidger.. | "Road of Life"; sketch. | Network speaker ..... | News Service ..... |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk.. | News; Noonday Review.. | "Musical Roundup" .... | News Service ..... | "Italian Airs" ..... |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" ... | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch. | Agricultural talk ..... | Italian program ..... |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" .... | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian music program.. | Sports; weather ..... |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | "Meet Miss Julia"..... | Italian music program.. | "The Monitor News"... |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" .. | Blaufuss' Orchestra ... | News Service ..... | Women's Club News.... | "Musical Mailbox" .... |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" .. | "Ellen Randolph"; sk... | "Tone Tapestries" ..... | "The Happy Gang"..... | "Musical Mailbox" .... |
| 1:30 "Road of Life"..... | News Service ..... | Marjorie Mills: house- | Elliott Roosevelt, talk.. | Leslie Parker, tenor.... |
| 1:45 "This Day Is Ours" | "The Rambler" ..... | hold talk ..... | Elliott Roosevelt, talk.. | Leslie Parker, tenor.... |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch .. | "Ideas That Came | "Betty and Bob"..... | Sport reports ..... | "Tune Tabloids" ..... |
| 2:15 Dramatic sketch .. | True"; dramatization | "Grimm's Daughter"... | Wishart Campbell, songs | "Music of the Masters" |
| 2:30 "Your Family"; sk. | "Rhythm and Song"; so- | "Valiant Lady"; drama | Sport comment ..... | Soprano recital ..... |
| 2:45 "My Son and I"... | loist; orchestra ..... | Hymns of All Churches. | Sport comment ..... | News Service ..... |
| 3:00 "Joyce Jordan" .... | "Orphans of Divorce"... | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Concert Orchestra ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 3:15 "Society Girl" .... | "The Chase Twins"..... | "Ma Perkins"; drama.. | 'Seven Men and a Maid' | "Melody Mart" ..... |
| 3:30 News Service ..... | Mass. Library Associat'n | Pepper Young's Family. | Bob Milnar's Orchestra. | "Melody Mart" ..... |
| 3:45 R. Maxwell, tenor... | News Service ..... | "The Guiding Light"... | Bob Milnar's Orchestra. | Organ music ..... |
| 4:00 Charles Hector's | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Backstage Wife"; sk... | "Hits and Encores"..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 4:15 Orchestra ..... | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Stella Dallas"..... | Leo Freudberg's Orch.. | Sport reports ..... |
| 4:30 "You Want to Be".. | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Vic and Sade"..... | Clark Crandall, songs.. | "Consolairs" ..... |
| 4:45 Ed McConnell, songs | Club Matinee; news.... | "Midstream"; sketch.... | Radio Test Program .... | Continental Strings .... |
| 5:00 Dramatization ..... | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch... | "Girl Alone"; sketch... | Sport reports ..... | "Comic Page Club".... |
| 5:15 Eddie Lee ..... | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch... | "Against the Storm"... | Ireene Wicker, songs.... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:30 Movie talk ..... | Dance Interlude ..... | "Jack Armstrong"; sk.. | Sport reports ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix": sketch.... | "Little Orphan Annie"... | Sport comment ..... | News Service ..... |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; sketch... | News Service ..... | Dinner Concert ..... | Italian Radio Review... |
| 6:15 M. Loring, songs... | News; sports ..... | "Football Roundup"... | Dinner Concert ..... | Italian Radio Review... |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.. | "Dinner Dance" ..... | "Musical Rendezvous"... | News Service ..... | Sport comment ..... |
| 6:45 Music; war news.. | Lowell Thomas, news... | "Musical Rendezvous"... | Sport reports ..... | Political talk ..... |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"... | "Easy Aces"; sketch.... | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr..... | Jack Melvin's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Judith Arlen, songs | "Mr. Keen"; sketch.... | "I Love a Mystery"... | Elliott Roosevelt ..... | News Service ..... |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter- | Network program ..... | News dramatizations ... | "The Green Hornet"; | Leighton Gray's Orch... |
| 7:45 views ..... | Network program ..... | Studio program ..... | dramatization ..... | Amer. Legion speaker... |
| 8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; | "Don't Forget"; quiz | "One Man's Family"; | "Twentieth Century Ser- | Housing talk ..... |
| 8:15 questions; answers | program ..... | dramatic sketch ..... | enade" ..... | Mayor Volk, Chelsea ... |
| 8:30 "Strange As It | Joe Penner program; | "Those We Love"; dra- | Bernie Cummins' Orch.. | Leo Mack's Orchestra.. |
| 8:45 Seems"; war news | comedy; songs; orch. | matic sketch ..... | Bernie Cummins' Orch.. | "Prairie Pals" ..... |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' ama- | Vicki Chase, soprano; | "Good News of 1940"; | Mickey Alpert's Orch... | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 teur hour ..... | Tom Thomas, baritone. | Walter Huston; Minna | Edwin C. Hill..... | cal Album" ..... |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' ama- | America's Town Meeting | Gombel in "Mr. Pitt"; | Associated Industries of | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 teur hour ..... | of the Air: "What Are | comedy; orchestra .... | Mass.; speakers ..... | cal Album" ..... |
| 10:00 Columbia Workshop | the Real Issues in the | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | Raymond Gram Swing.. | News Service ..... |
| 10:15 Festival ..... | European War?" .... | Jack Oakie; Preston | News Service ..... | Leighton Gray's Orch... |
| 10:30 Sports; news ..... | Joseph Gallicchio's Or- | Foster; Doris Peterson; | Concert Revue: Henry | Leo Mack's Orchestra.. |
| 10:45 Talk; weather .... | chestra; vocalists .... | orchestra ..... | Weber's Orchestra; so- | Jack Melvin's Orchestra |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan ..... | News; sports; weather.. | News Service ..... | loists ..... | "Sportoscope" ..... |
| 11:15 Bob Chester's Or... | "Music You Want"..... | Weather Service ..... | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | Al Sack's Orchestra.... |
| 11:30 Benny Goodman's | "Music You Want"..... | Jan Savitt's Orchestra.. | Ramona's Orchestra ... | Claude Sweeten's Orch. |
| 11:45 Orchestra ..... | "Music You Want"..... | Jan Savitt's Orchestra.. | Johnny Magee's Orch... | News Service ..... |

# Here and There in the Shops Of Boston's Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Funny . . . but let a woman find the most buxom dressmaker in the land, and if she likes her work, she's soon boasting of that "little dressmaker" on so and so street that makes the best looking clothes. And no matter how large a shop may be, if a woman especially likes to shop there, then it becomes, in conversation, that "little shop" where I buy my such and such.

**That "Little Shop" At Coolidge Corner**

All of which explains in a minor way why it is that The Anna Shop, out in Brookline, at 1326 Beacon Street, right there at Coolidge Corner, is so often referred to as that "little" shop. There's nothing really little about the place, for it turns corners and runs down into the below-level floor, and all that sort of thing. And houses everything from baby outfits, maids' uniforms, hosiery, sweaters, belts, and such to their ever so attractive gift section, which takes up almost half the space! And almost every item, a gift you'd like presented to you, for there are so many of those things, which when added to the furnishings of your home, make it all so liveable, and give it that lived-in look.

Hand-painted waste baskets in such colors and decorations that they'll work in with color schemes in any room, the fripperies that women go far in dressing rooms, like boudoir lamps with shades that boast of outer "skirts," in be-ruffled dotted swiss. Boxes for practically everything, and a trick new sewing box with a long cord so you can truck it around from room to room. It looks as if it were covered with a quilted glazed chintz . . . but it's really some kind of heavy paper that will stand real wear. And it's big enough to house a few pairs of stockings that you're saving up to darn! For only $1.50.

But wait till you hear about what we found for papa. (Mama too, of course, but men's gifts are so hard to find.) Nothing less than a shoe horn with more than one purpose. Quite long (he won't have to bend over so far!) And it not only has a shoe horn on one end, but there's also a little spot remover brush on it, and a clothes brush as well! Or may-be it's a shoe brush, if you prefer. Anyhow, it's the height of efficiency.

* * *

**And the Babies Have a New Box**

Of course everybody knows that all gifts for babies are geared to appeal to the mothers . . . and how true this is with Elizabeth Arden's new Baby Box, which acquaints the little darlings with the Arden goodies at an early age. Because it's so definitely infantile in appearance, what with its luscious pastel coloring, and so packed that it looks just the way most mothers want everything that has anything to do with their babies to look . . . but so seldom do! Oil and cream and Snowdrift Talcum are there, and a sweet little rattle, all tied up with either a pink or blue bow. Depending on whether it's for little Ella or little Horace. At all the Arden counters around town; including Slattery's. What an impression a new uncle could make if one of these giftees contained his card!

* * *

**A Bustle Sas'l For a Repair Job**

We're always on the lookout for something to masquerade that blue wool number we've been wearing since way back when . . . and here's something else. A "bustle sash" from Jordan Marsh's for only a dollar; and surely the dress is still worth the expenditure of that much. Especially when it'll give it a new 1940 model look. There's a big whoops-a-daisy bow in the back, with streamers that hang way down to here, and, according to your own individual ingenuity, you can make it as big or as flat as you like. It'll at least give the dress more wear . . . to say nothing of more of an air!

* * *

P. S. If handbags are a favorite buy of yours; then do take a look at those we saw at Joseph Plotkin's, at 406 Boylston Street, down along there in the block with Shreve's. For theirs is a collection of bags that are newer than new in design. One black antelope looks like a muff, almost, and another has huge clasps of gold and lucite (we think that's what it is; it's crystal clear, but not glass) that look like big acorns! Beautifully appointed, and the salesgirls seem to appreciate their bags to the extent that they seem to derive actual pleasure out of sharing them with you.

# New Hampshire to Observe Thanksgiving Day on Nov. 30

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 18—New Hampshire, whose own Sarah J. Hale brought about the nation-wide celebration of Thanksgiving Day through a personal appeal to President Lincoln, will continue to celebrate its Thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November. Postal service, however, will be in full operation as contrasted with holiday termination of mail service on November 23,—the date named by President Roosevelt for the observation.

This status of postal affairs is expected to trouble business houses and financial institutions dependent upon regular mail.

* * *

## Tramway to Reopen

The New Hampshire Aerial Passenger Tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch, which has been closed for several weeks, is expected to be reopened this week-end, according to Roland E. Peabody, managing director. The tramway has been closed since a minor difficulty caused the emergency brakes to operate, locking the cars in place on the track cable making it necessary for the passengers on the trip to use the emergency facilities whereby they were lowered to the ground through the floors of the cars. Since that time engineers and officials of the American Steel and Wire Company, who built the project, have been inspecting the entire equipment and they point out that there never has been a serious accident on any of the nearly 100 similar tramways in operation in foreign countries. The engineers have found that one of the three bearings in the giant pulley at the summit station froze causing the application of the emergency brakes. The workmen have been engaged in replacing this power cable which runs from the front of one car to the back of the other pulling one up as it lowers the other.

* * *

## Timber Salvage

To date through the activities of the New England Timber Salvage Administration, approximately $4,000,000 of federal funds has either been paid out or is in the process of being paid out to New Hampshire people who have turned their timber salvaged from the hurricane over to the Timber Salvage Administration and to date approximately 115,000,000 board feet of lumber have been produced.

## Today on Short Waves

BERLIN—6:45 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD (11.77meg), 25.4m.
BUDAPEST—7 p. m.—Old Hungarian Dance music. HAT4 (9.12meg), 32.8m.
CARACAS—7:30 p. m.—Tenor, with Orchestra. YV5RC (5.9meg), 51.7m.
ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO (11.81meg), 25.4m; IRF (9.83meg), 30.5m.
LONDON—7:45 p. m.—"World Affairs," talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSP (15.14meg), 19.8m); GSD (11.75meg), 25.5m); GSB (9.51meg), 31.5m.
EINDHOVEN—8:25 p. m.—Netherlands Salute. PCJ (9.59meg), 31.2m.
PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11 (11.88meg), 25.2m; TPA4 (11.71 meg), 25.6m.
LONDON—11 p. m.—News, GSD (11.75 meg), 25.5m; GSC (9.58meg), 31.3m; GSB (9.51meg), 31.5m.
PARIS—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11 (11.88meg), 25.2m; TPA4 (11.71 meg), 25.6m.

## *Station WRUL*

**For Thursday, Oct. 19**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges": Radcliffe, M. I. T., Princeton, Mt. Holyoke.
7:30 p. m.—"Favorite Light Operas."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Talks in Spanish by educators; news in Spanish; Latin American music.
10:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Litrature"; transcribed.

## *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, Oct. 19**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| **Shortwave** | | |
| 3:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 6:00 | WRUL | 6.04mc |
| 11:00 | WRUL | 11.73mc |

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Thursday, Oct. 19**

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.


small Fall footwear is "RIDING HIGH"

The beautiful creations not only enhance the sleek lines of the foot, but they are often elasticized for extra comfort. See them in their exquisite new styles.

Top: Side gore pump of black suede, chic ribbon trim, $15.75.

Center: In black or brown suede with stitched trim, $12.25.

Below: In black suede with elasticized quarters, $12.75.

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Steinert Hall HANcock 1900



Sunshine Laundry

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# Films in Prospect for Boston—Helen Hayes' New Play in New York

## Heifetz in Screen Debut; 'Hollywood Cavalcade' Due

Two hold-overs and three new film programs in the first-run houses of the town are in prospect for the rest of the week. It is what might be called a normal schedule for this season of the year. The films remaining are "Port of Shadows" (Le Quai des Brumes), which today begins a third week at the Fine Arts; and "Nurse Edith Cavell," and "The Day the Bookies Wept," remaining for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

A week from today it is expected that "Port of Shadows" will be replaced at the Fine Arts by the American premiere of a prize English film, "Mill on the Floss," based on George Eliot's novel. The cast will include Geraldine Fitzgerald, who has since been seen in such Hollywood films as "Wuthering Heights" and "Dark Victory"; Frank Lawton, who may be remembered from "David Copperfield"; and Victoria Hopper from "The Constant Nymph."

Likewise a week from today, unless there is some change in arrangements, Ingrid Bergman, the Swedish actress, who is now making her American debut on the screen, may be expected to be seen in "Intermezzo, A Love Story." She is co-starred in the film with Leslie Howard. Probably the bill will also contain "The Underpup," with Gloria Jean, Nan Grey, and Robert Cummings. But all that is a week hence, and there is ample time for changes.

* * *

### 'Hollywood Cavalcade'

The Metropolitan will be welcoming 20thCentury-Fox's "Hollywood Cavalcade," beginning Thursday, in a bill which will also include "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase," with new adventures of Bonita Granville, John Litel, and Frankie Thomas.

Alice Faye and Don Ameche share the honors in "Hollywood Cavalcade." Filmed in Technicolor, the production features a number of screen players of the past decade as well as popular stars of today. In the supporting cast are Stuart Erwin, J. Edward Bromberg, Alan Curtis, Eddie Collins, Jed Prouty, Donald Meek, Buster Keaton, Chester Conklin, George Givot, and Al Jolson.

The story of Hollywood is told from the bathing beauty era to the advent of sound. Amongst the features are Mack Sennett girls strolling again beside Castle Rock on Santa Monica beach. The Keystone cops in slapstick comedy, and Al Jolson again singing "Kol Nidre," the song which he sang in the first sound picture ever made. The plot is concerned with a "prop" boy, who develops into one of the screen's foremost directors. The picture was directed by Irving Cummings, who celebrated his thirtieth anniversary in the business while the picture was in work.

* * *

### Heifetz and Music

"They Shall Have Music," which is scheduled for Thursday at the State and Orpheum, is belated in arriving in Boston, for it was shown during the summer in New York and has been in various other places since then. The thing about it that is significant is that the film introduces Jascha Heifetz and his violin to the screen. Round him has been woven a story about the difficulties of a music school, and how a distinguished player (Mr. Heifetz) comes to the rescue. Among the music which will be heard are: Saint-Saëns' "Rondo Capriccioso," Dinicu-Heifetz "Hora Staccato," Ponce-Heifetz "Estrellita," and the last movement of Mendelssohn's Concerto.

Among the movie players will be Joel McCrea, Gene Reynolds, Andrea Leeds, Walter Brennan, Porter Hall, and Terry Kilburn. The film was directed by Archie Mayo.

The second film on the bill will be "The Dancing Co-Ed," with Artie Shaw and his orchestra in a yarn about a movie contest. Lana Turner, Richard Carlson, Ann Rutherford, Lee Bowman, Thurston Hall, and Leon Erroll are in the cast.

* * *

### With Vaudeville

At the Keith-Boston, the stage show opening Thursday will be headed by Jackie Heller, radio singer. Also on the stage will be Marty May, comedian; "Variety Gambol," with Estelle Hardy, Stanley Hardy, Nick Zane and others; and Frank Ross and Anita La Pierre, radio clowns. On the screen will be the Little Tough Guys, Harry Carey, and Frankie Thomas in "Code in the Streets," a crime story.

* * *

### Paramount and Fenway

John Garfield and Priscilla Lane have the star billing in "Dust Be My Destiny," film from a novel by Jerome Odlum, which comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. It is described in advance publicity as a "saga of the generation that wanders over the face of America, searching for a spot to call its own." More specifically it seems to be a story of two newlyweds. In the supporting cast are Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Billy Halop, Bobby Jordan, Charley Grapewin, Henry Armetta, and Stanley Ridges.

The second feature will be "Zenobia," based on a story by H. C. Bunner and acted by a cast that lists Oliver Hardy, Harry Langdon, Jean Parker, June Lang, Billie Burke, Alice Grady, and James Ellison.

* * *

### At Trans-Lux

"All Quiet on the Western Front," with some scenes added to the original release, will be shown at the Trans-Lux beginning Friday. The film derives from Erich Maria Remarque's book, and was directed by Lewis Milestone. The cast, as may be remembered, included Lew Ayres, Slim Summerville, and the late Louis Wolheim. The second film on the bill will be "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers, Leo Carrillo, and Marjorie Weaver.

Walter Brennan Andrea Leeds Gene Reynolds Joel McCrea

In "They Shall Have Music," bringing Jascha Heifetz to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday.

Don Ameche and Alice Faye

In "Hollywood Cavalcade," due Thursday at the Metropolitan

## 'Ladies and Gentlemen' With Miss Hayes as Juror

By John D. Beaufort

New York, Oct. 18

May it please the court: that whereas the courtroom drama has been missing hereabouts for several seasons, the Messrs. Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht have found the corpus delicti hiding behind a certain L. Bush-Fekete. Mr. Bush-Kekete argues, with the able help of the two Americans, that given a smart twist, there is plenty of vigor in the old corpus yet. Consider as Exhibit A, then, "Ladies and Gentlemen," which was introduced as evidence on the night of Oct. 17 at the Martin Beck Theater, a courtroom drama that never steps inside a courtroom.

The play opens as the jury is assembling in its hotel to consider the evidence and to decide whether a certain Craig did or did not kill his wife. The scene shifts from the hotel to a mountain top and finally to the jury room. But never once do we see the defendant, or any one else connected with the alleged crime. "Ladies and gentlemen" is the story of a jury.

* * *

Having stated their case, the authors go adroitly about the business of making it stand up. Their protagonist is Terry Scott, a highly successful secretary to a movie magnate, and the only juror who, when all the evidence is in, feels that murder has not been proved. Her strongest opponents are Campbell, an architect who dreamed of beauty before he became commercially successful; a ferocious clubwoman; and a smug business executive.

However legally ethical it may be, Terry wins acquittal almost single-handed by her complete sincerity, her conviction, her warm humaneness. The fact that she happens also to be Miss Helen Hayes does not, as you may imagine, diminish her chances for success.

When the script is with her—and there are times, a section of the first act's second scene for instance, when it is not—there is no doubt that Terry will win over the other jurors just as Helen Hayes wins over an audience. After her long reign as Victoria, with all those jubilees, it is good to see Miss Hayes free from cotton batting in her cheeks.

Messrs. Hecht and MacArthur have again combined with observation of humankind their gifts for comedy and dramatic invention. They are still jibing at Hollywood, by the way. The jury box is not a new source of character material, and yet the playwrights have drawn a panel of poeple who do not lose their recognizability as individuals under the generalities of type characterizations. This, in one sense, is an inherent requirement of the story itself. For, in the end, they must all have the one common touch of nature which will make them vote for acquittal.

* * *

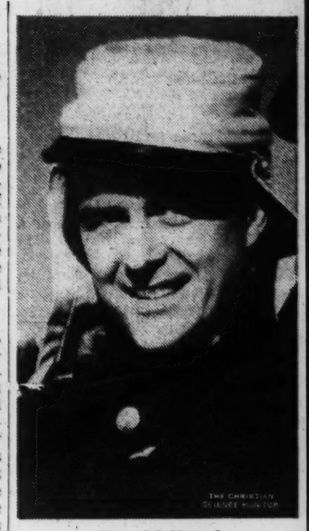
To fulfill his part as producer, Gilbert Miller has engaged a company of fully qualified players. Philip Merivale, as the husband who falls in love with Terry and is convinced by her that their romance cannot go beyond the jury room, is not hard pressed to use his voice and manner to their best advantage. For the others, we have William Lynn as one of the more delightful sheriffs one encounters in the theater, and a band of able veterans such as Frank Conlan, James Seeley, George Watts, Martin Wolfson, Joseph Sweeney, Robert Keith, Evelyn Varden, and Connie Gilchrist, who has a high time with a rich, if obvious, comedy part. Pat Harrington, a newcomer from night clubs, is amusing as the jury's practical joker. Boris Aronson's settings are equal to every occasion, whether in dingy hotel, on a fire escape, on atop a mountain.

When the few remaining kinks in the action have been ironed out, we should not be surprised to learn tha tthe case of "Ladies and Gentlemen," would be on for the winter. For this, Miss Hayes, Messrs. Hecht and MacArthur, Mr. Bush-Fekete and all the others who had a hand in it should be most willing to plead guilty. The defense—if any is needed—rests.

### 'Ladies and Gentlemen'

"Ladies and Gentlemen," a play in two acts by Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht, starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Adapted from a play by L. Bush-Fekete. Staged by Mr. MacArthur assisted by Lewis Allen. Setting by Boris Aronson. At the Martin Beck Theater, beginning Oct. 17. With the following cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| A Bailiff | Harry Antrim |
| Purdey | Frank Conlan |
| Van Duren | James Seeley |
| Pettijohn | George Watts |
| Herz | Martin Wolfson |
| The Sheriff | William Lynn |
| Patullo | Pat Harrington |
| Butterworth | Joseph Sweeney |
| Ward | Roy Roberts |
| Reynolds | Robert Keith |
| Mrs. Wolfe | Edna West |
| Mrs. Bradford | Evelyn Varden |
| Mrs. Moore | Jacqueline Paige |
| Miss Scott | Helen Hayes |
| Mrs. Rudd | Connie Gilchrist |
| Campbell | Philip Merivale |
| Hutchinson | Donald Mackenzie |
| George | Guy Monypenny |



*Ray Milland*

In "Beau Geste" coming Thursday to the Exeter

## Trees by Eliot O'Hara

By Dorothy Adlow

Thirty water colors by Eliot O'Hara have been placed on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. The pictures portray a common subject, trees. In the course of travels to Hawaii, to Mexico, to Florida and in the upper reaches of New England, Mr. O'Hara has come upon many handsome trees which he was moved to paint. The theme suited his interests for it provided him with a focal tree in the foreground, clearly articulated against a scenic background.

Mr. O'Hara does not always paint the entire tree; he may depict the trunk, or roots, or the trunk and lower boughs. He seems inclined to paint the part of the tree which is more familiar to man in the limits of his height. Occasionally he paints a vista of trees seen at a distance, and then he portrays the total image.

Trees are not easy to paint, and any artist who specializes on landscape must undergo a rigorous discipline in learning how to draw the tree convincingly, how to impart a sense of its bearing, its growth, its bloom. Some artists emphasize the outlines indicating the interplay of the lines of branches, twigs and leaves. Others make broader indications as if to suggest the general shape and prevailing tonality. We recall the palms of Winslow Homer, the birches of Dodge Macknight, the shrubs of John Sargent. Water color lends itself to many variations, but the painter must be assured of his method, confident of his capacity to execute it.

Mr. O'Hara possesses confidence. He holds forth with conviction and breadth. Invariably he acquits himself creditably from the scenic viewpoint. If there is something to be desired, it is textural amenity, an inner vitality. These huge trees must be characterized more convincingly as they grow from their roots (think of Van Gogh's), as they push their way upward, bask in the warmth of the sun's rays, and bend to the storm. It is the responsibility of the artist to penetrate his subject, to inform it with significance.

Mr. O'Hara comes closest to achieving this result in "Wiliwili Tree, Kona Coast," "Palms, City of Refuge" and "Dead Trees, Correntoso." Sometimes the subject seems overpowering, too grand, too large to be quickly absorbed and transmuted into artistic material. It is asking a great deal of an artist to expect him to interpret new subjects, and forms and color schemes. That is one of the weakening features in the traveling painter. The subjects which he sees often, and comes to analyze, and understand are the ones which he paints with greatest conviction.

Mr. O'Hara is at his best when he paints roots and trunks, at his weakest, it seems when he depicts foliage and blossoms. He is inclined to dispatch the flowers and leaves in a few summary washes which seem more like tinted cotton. The tendency to simplify somewhat misses fire.

Among other specimens of trees to be seen in Mr. O'Hara's exhibition are Maine Pine, African Tulip, New England Elm, Birches, Redwoods, Banyan Tree. The exhibition terminates on Oct. 28.

### 'Abe Lincoln' Booking Extended to Two Weeks

The Playwrights' Company has extended the engagement of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which opens Monday at the Boston Opera House, to include a second week. Seats for the second half of the fortnight go on sale at the Opera House and at the Wilbur Theater tomorrow.

In addition to Raymond Massey as Lincoln, the cast is now announced to include: Muriel Kirkland as Mary Todd, Augusta Dabney as Ann Rutledge, Clarence Chase as Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Martin as Ninian Edwards, Arthur Griffin as Bowling Green, David Clark as William Herndon, George Christie as Mentor Graham, Helen Kingstead as Nancy Green, and Calvin Thomas as Joshua Speed. Others in the company are: Elmer Jerome, George Matthews, Dearon Darney, Kelvin McCarthy, Richard Allen, Mary Parker, Guerita Donnelly, Robert Allen, Ann Eden, Emory Richardson, Jimmy Allen, John Payne, Donald Foster, Barrie Wanless, Thomas Tracey, Shirley Gregory, Allen Shaw, Ralph Chambers, and Joseph Wiseman.

### 'Outward Room' Rehearsals

Rehearsals began Monday for Sidney Kingsley's new play, "The Outward Room," which may appear eventually under another title.

### Barbirolli Program Announced for Boston

When the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York comes to Boston on Nov. 1, the program to be conducted by John Barbirolli will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Introduction and Allegro for Strings (Quartet and Orchestra) | Op. 47 Elgar |
| "Daphnis and Chloe" Suites, Nos. 1 and 2 | Ravel |
| Symphony in C major, No. 34 (K.338) | Mozart |
| Variations and Fugue, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree" (First time in Boston) | Weinberger |

### Piano Concerts Planned; Goding to Play on Nov. 5

The following musical events are announced by Anita Davis-Chase:

Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, Howard Goding, pianist.

Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18, Clara Rabinovitch, pianist.

Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, Teresa Calamara, pianist.

Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 27, Gerald Tracy, pianist.

Stanley Chapple, English conductor and lecturer, will give a series of talks illustrated at the piano, on symphonic music, at the Hotel Vendome.

Mr. Goding's program will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sonata, E flat major, Op. 7 | Beethoven |
| Phantasie, C major, Op. 17 | Schumann |
| Three Preludes | Debussy |
| Voiles | |
| La Danse de Puck | |
| La Puerto del Vino | |
| Nocturne, E major, Op. 62, No. 2 | Chopin |
| Polonaise, F sharp minor, Op. 44 | Chopin |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# AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED

The tremendous demand for seats for *RAYMOND MASSEY*, in "*ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS*" opening Monday at the *BOSTON OPERA HOUSE* has caused *THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY* to extend the engagement for a second week.

*THE ENGAGEMENT MUST END SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4.* The additional week was arranged so that everybody might have the opportunity of seeing *ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S* vital and interesting Pulitzer Prize Play of 1939.

*SEATS FOR SECOND WEEK GO ON SALE AT BOSTON OPERA HOUSE and WILBUR THEATRE TOMORROW MORNING.*

*DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED, BUY IN ADVANCE*

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Free Public Lectures
Information and announcements of Free Public Lectures, Free Evening School, for Teachers, Collegiate Courses, etc., with instructions for securing tickets, may be had by sending to the Curator, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., an addressed, stamped envelope.
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SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
Friday 2:30—Saturday 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Soloist--Sigurd Rascher--Saxophone

WED., NOV. 1 at 8:30
N.Y. Philharmonic SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
JOHN BARBIROLLI, Conductor
$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4

Plymouth Thea. 2 Wk. Next Mon. beg. Eve.
LAURETTE TAYLOR ★ FLORENCE REED
in Sutton Vane's Masterpiece
"OUTWARD BOUND"
HARRY ELLERBE LOUIS HECTOR MORGAN FARLEY
2nd Am. Th. Soc. Subs. Play
Evgs. 1.10-2.75, Thur. & Sat. Mats. 1.10-2.20

SAT., OCT. 21, 10:15 A. M.
REPERTORY THEATRE
ALADDIN
Clare Tree Major Plays for Children
Tickets: $2.00, $1.10, $.60
Reduced rates for five plays
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
6 Byron Street CAP 2319

STEINERT HALL—162 Boylston Street
Thursday, October 26, 1939, 8:30 P. M.
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT GIVEN BY
JOHN THOMAS WARNER
TENOR
FLORENCE REGGIE TAYLOR, Accompanist
Songs and Spirituals
Tickets: $1.10, .55; few box seats at $1.65
Tax included

EXETER KEN 7067
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"BEAU GESTE" GARY COOPER Susan Hayward
"IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD" with J. Stewart, C. Colbert

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"WIZARD OF OZ"
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NEW YORK CITY
$1.10 BEST ORCH. SEATS Balcony 83c and 55c
"Most exciting theatre in town at the moment." —MANTLE, News.
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
ADELPHI Theatre, 54th St., E. of 7th Ave. Circle 6-2820. Evgs. 8:35, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:40

LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT 5th Month
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
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# Heavy Encounters Between Penn and Harvard—Terrier Center Takes Spotlight

## Paul Scull vs. Ben Ticknor Featured Last Game in '28

By Web Morse.

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Pennsylvania and Harvard have little in common in the way of so-called traditional rivalry; but what there has been of it has been very good. The teams have played a total of 22 games stretched over a period of years beginning way back in the mustache days of 1881. Of those 22 encounters Harvard has won 13 and lost on nine occasions—there have been no ties.

The modern generation of football adherents are largely interested only in what might be termed by them as the civilized era, or the acceptance and recognition of the spreading forward pass. Harvard and Penn played 20 of their 22 games before 1906, and since 1905 they have met in football only twice, 1927 and 1928.

Those two games were played in an era of versatile football when the push-and-pull period was a thing of the past. The first contest took place in Philadelphia, and Harvard was roundly trounced by a score of 24 to 0 with Arnie Horween coaching the Crimson and Lou Young directing the destinies of Penn.

**Penn's Victories**

In 1928, before a huge gathering in the Harvard Stadium (the boom era being present at that time), Penn and the John Harvards staged a dramatic affair, won by the visitors, 7 to 0. That year Penn had its Paul Scull, captain, and a huge sort of fellow who scored the lone touchdown and then proceeded to match Harvard's Ben Ticknor in thoroughly backing up the line. So herculean were the efforts of these two that the general defense of each team refused any scoring for the remaining 59 minutes.

Harvard has no Ben Ticknor for the affray this Saturday, unless one appears at game time, and Penn has no Paul Scull; but it has a football player in the person of Francis Reagan who might dominate the Penn cause as completely as did his predecessor on Stadium turf. The Crimson in that game of 1928 had backfield stars, Art French and Dave Guarnaccia. In place of French and Guarnaccia, Torbie Macdonald stands alone (if ready to play) until Charlie Spreyer, Bill Coleman, Frank Lee, Joe Gardella or some other wearer of the Crimson jersey proves himself under pressure.

It is fortunate for the Harvards that Wes Fesler scouted Penn, for he is coach of the ends and the ends, while probably armed with the valuable information that has been imparted to them, have weight and experience to cope with. The information should help; but will it be enough is the grave question.

The Penn line, from end to end, out-balances and out-weighs the forward wall of Harvard. The visiting backfield will out-weigh and out-balance the Harvard backfield and if the Crimson is to realize on this, its first major encounter of the season, it will require everything the Harvard men can muster and a sincere hope that Penn is not yet ready to roll at top speed.

Both clubs are busily engaged this week prepping for the Saturday contest. Harvard is seeking its strongest starting line-up and hoping that replacements will be seldom needed, for depth is something the Crimson has little reliance upon. Penn has men on the disabled list from the Yale game, but is better fortified to insert other players.

The Crimson now may start Joe Koufman, 180-pound end who has been on the injured list to date. The former Boston Latin School boy is taking an active part in the bodily contact this week and appears ready to start at right end with Jim Devine and Bart Kelly, lightweights, ready for replacement. Loren MacKinney will hold down left end as usual.

**Macdonald to Start**

Unless Torbie Macdonald falters in scrimmage this week, he will be the spearhead of the Crimson attack. Macdonald has not played in either of the two games this season and has not engaged in much scrimmage since early season. This will not help him to stardom exactly.

Since Penn makes good use of its fullbacks on attack and since Penn has three 200-pounders for the position—Tony Chizmadia, Loye Rainwater and Jim Connell—poor Charlie Spreyer, 180-pound Harvard sophomore fullback, may suffer by comparison.

The Penn squad will leave Philadelphia tomorrow and arrive by boat in Boston Friday morning. The team will put up at Belmont Country Club and will work out in the Harvard Stadium Friday afternoon.

## Lafayette Has Revamped Team For Dartmouth

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 18—Stunned by the unexpected 7-6 setback suffered at the hands of Muhlenberg last Saturday, the Lafayette football squad started hard work today for the game with Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., next Saturday, in the hope of making amends, as the Maroon still seeks its first major triumph of the season.

Lafayette prospects, however, do not seem any too bright, as two regular linemen were injured and may be lost for the tilt with the Indians. They are Don Graff, of Brooklyn, 210-pound tackle, and Hunter Jaggard, of Pitman, N. J., 180-pound guard. Donald Meeker, of Basking Ridge, N. J., a sophomore, took Graff's place, and Henry N. Smith, of Riegelsville, replaced Jaggard. Both will probably start against Dartmouth.

Expressing dissatisfaction with the play of both the line and the backfield against Muhlenberg, E. E. (Hooks) Mylin, Maroon coach, planned to make a number of experiments this week, with the probability that the starting eleven may be considerably revamped for the Indians.

Walter Zirinsky, Joseph Condron, and Sammy Polischuk, sophomores, were in the regular backfield for some time today in ball-carrying capacities, while Bob Sweeney was at quarter in place of the veteran Harold Bellis.

Dick Sweeney, twin brother of Bob, was at his place at left end, but the right-hand spot continues to bother Mylin, with Joe Laird, of Wilmington, Del., a sophomore; George Dochtermann, of Passaic, N. J., a senior, and Bill Martindale, of Bala, a sophmoore, being used from time to time.

*Cadet Captain* —By Pap'

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PAP

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## Ray Needham Making Up For Lost Time on B. U. Gridiron

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

After two years of playing understudy to Johnny Walker at Boston University, Ray Needham of Middlebury, Vt., has finally come into his own.

A better-than-average center even as a sophomore, Ray had the misfortune to be trying for a position that was held down by last year's stocky captain, who is considered one of the best pivot men in Terrier history.

Although he was given his chance for a first-string berth by Coach Pat Hanley this year, Ray had to prove his mettle over other promising youngsters on the squad. How definitely he won the position was proved last Saturday, when he played one of the best games at center that will be seen on a local gridiron for many a day.

**Standout on Defense**

The 22-year-old senior was immense on offense and a standout on defense. He blocked with finesse and tackled with finality, and he was to be found on the bottom of the majority of pile-ups. Once he centered the ball on a B. U. punt and made the tackle of the Western Reserve safety man before the Red Cat had taken one stride.

From his performance in last Saturday's game, it would seem almost as though Ray were making up for lost time. This is his first chance in college to play regularly, and it is his only chance to participate in athletics. For Needham, who is putting himself through school, can take only the fall off for sports.

The fact that he has to work in his spare time for the rest of the school year is Boston University's loss, for Ray is a natural athlete. In four years of competition at Middlebury High School, he earned 20 letters, four each in football, basketball, baseball, hockey, and track.

**Best in Football**

In basketball he was a guard, in hockey a goalie, in baseball a catcher, and in track a miler and field event man. But in his real love, football, he has been a center, an end, and a fullback. And it is in football that he does the best. While in high school, he was chosen by the Burlington Free Press as an All-State center his junior year, and an All-State fullback his senior year.

Of the three positions, Needham prefers center. He likes to block, he likes to handle the ball, and he likes to tackle. And he gets all at the pivot post. According to Hanley, Needham would have been first string his sophomore year but for the presence of Walker.

Ray is majoring in physical education at B. U. and hopes to become a teacher-coach when he is graduated. Needham was unable to attend practice yesterday because of a slight illness, but he will be ready for the game with Upsala Saturday at National League Field.

**Serious View**

Although this game looks like a set-up for the Terriers—the first they have had this season—Coach Hanley is not taking it too lightly. He intends to throw everything he has at the Vikings from East Orange, N. J., right from the start.

This means that the all-veteran first-string line, which did such an excellent job against Western Reserve, will remain intact as to personnel, but changed a little as to positions. Joe Lanata and Jim McDonald, left and right end respectively, will switch around, and sandwich the rest of the line as follows: Joe Giannotti and Capt. Paul Sullivan at tackle, Ray Hartley and Charlie Cremens at guard, and Needham at center.

**Shift in Backs**

The backfield situation will be altered somewhat as Hanley attempts to put experienced men where they will do the most good. Although his sophomores showed up well in competition, Pat feels that they made costly mistakes. The two sets of backs will now have Charlie Thomas, the clever Negro halfback, teamed with George Pantano, Al Clark and Ralph Salvati in the first-string corps, with John Connearney, John Wedemeyer, Jim Cassidy, and Walter Williams in the second. Thomas will be the only starter to keep his post.

As none of these eight backs are seniors, each has at least another year to play for the Scarlet and White, and by next year their inexperience should be far behind. Hanley is allowing for them this year, as he reiterates his statement that one loss does not mean the end of everything. The problem at hand is the next game and not the whole season. And the next game, by the way, looks good from a local angle.

## Filchock Holds New Record

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Frank Filchock, who has taken Sammy Baugh's place as Washington's forward passing ace, is the holder of a new National Professional Football League record, according to the circuit's individual statistics released yesterday.

When the former Indiana University star tossed a touchdown pass to Andy Farkas good for a 99-yard gain against Pittsburgh last Sunday, he broke the record of 98 yards established by Dougal Russell in a pass to Gaynell Tinsley of the Cardinals last year.

John Drake, Cleveland's hard-hitting fullback, took over the lead in scoring. The six points he registered against Detroit gave his a total of 36, two more than Bill Smith of the Cardinals, who led last week. Joe Maniaci of the Chicago Bears has counted 31 points and Jim Benton of Cleveland and Bill Osmanski, Bears rookie, 30 each.

Smith, Perry Schwartz of Brooklyn and Vic Spadaccini of Cleveland are tied in pass receiving with 15 each. Maniaci and Osmanski also are one, two in ground-gaining laurels with 379 and 332 yards, respectively.

Parker Hall, Cleveland rookie from Mississippi; Ace Parker of Brooklyn and Bernie Masterson of the Bears still are the three best passers. Hall has completed 47 out of 94 for 614 yards, Parker 32 out of 64 and Masterson 27 out of 54. However, Filchock has the highest efficiency with 69 per cent.

## Eagles Host to Temple

Scrimmage on Monday, scrimmage on Tuesday, scrimmage on Wednesday, and more scrimmage on Thursday—that was the schedule that faced Boston College this week as the Eagles prepared to meet the Temple Owls in Fenway Park Saturday afternoon.

The Eagles have already been through two of the sessions, and two more still faced them, as Coach Frank Leahy sought to eliminate the poor blocking and timing which caused his newly installed Notre Dame offense to bow before the 'Gators of Florida last week, 7-0.

Highly disappointed at the first defeat to mar the B. C. record this year—a defeat which was totally unexpected—Leahy declared yesterday afternoon following practice that he was doing everything possible to polishs up the Eagles' offense, which, incidentally, will have to be pretty good to pierce that Temple line.

**Not Alluring**

Coach Leahy's disappointment at the loss was coupled with an even greater degree of apprehension as he viewed the prospects of Saturday's game. With injuries striking his team several serious blows, and the visitors shaping up as well as they have despite two defeats in the three starts, the game looks anything but alluring.

Joe Manzo and Dick Harrison, first-string tackle and guard respectively, will probably be kept out of action Saturday. Ed Cowhig, reserve quarterback, may be ready to play. Capt. Ernie Schwotzer aggravated an injury in practice this week, the seriousness of which is not yet known, while Frank Maznicki, sophomore back, and Joe Zabilski, reserve guard, are on the doubtful list.

The Temple team this year is primarily a defensive one, as the results of its games with Texas Christian and Carnegie Tech can prove. Carnegie was able to score only one touchdown against the Owls, while T. C. U., last year's mythical national champion, could get only 11 points, two of which were given to the Horned Frogs by an intentional safety. More than that, a pass interference penalty on Temple gave T. C. U. the ball on the Owls' one-yard line, where Temple's line held for four downs.

**Montgomery Back**

Fancy-stepping Lou Montgomery of Brockton will be back in the B. C. line-up for the game and his abilities in the open may mean something to the local team's attack. Some persons have wondered if his presence would have helped against Florida last week, but it has been pointed out that being an open-field runner, he would have to be helped beyond the line of scrimmage to do his stuff, and that by the way the Eagles were blocking last week, it is doubtful if he would have gotten clear many times.

Coach Leahy believes, however, that Lou might have helped in many ways, especially defensively. Because of his experience as a safety man, Leahy thinks Florida might not have completed their touchdown pass. Although he has not decided on his starting backfield, the former Notre Dame star thinks he may sent in his "A" set of O'Rourke, Ananis, Cignetti, and Toczylowki to open the game.

It seems to be a typical Army team that Capt. Bill Wood is fashioning at West Point this fall. The Cadets have a world of power but are short on experience. Graduation took 15 lettermen and left only 10 first stringers to form a nucleus for the current team. With normal improvement on the part of the second-stringers and the bumper crop of yearlings, Captain Wood should have at least an average Army team.

The Cadets were not exactly a ball of fire against Furman University and Centre College though they did manage to win. These "small" teams did not figure to extend the Army team as they did, but the chances are that the stiff opposition they offered will steel the Cadets for future contests. Against Columbia they were fortunate to tie 6 to 6.

Graduation took Jim Schwenk, Huey Long and Woodrow Wilson from the backfield but Captain Wood still has Art Frontczak, regular No. 3 back, on hand again. Moon Mullin, Wilson's understudy last season, is in the wingback post. Jim Dubuisson, a good blocker, is likely to share the wingback post will Mullin. In the tailback slot, the Cadets have a yearling, Jere Maupin. Only a 170-pounder, Maupin is a hard, shifty runner. He can punt and pass better than average. They are mighty high on this youngster at West Point and are sure he is destined for stardom.

Bill Gillis has the center job cinched. Fred Yeager and Stan Hutson will man the wings. The guards are Everett Light, a former tackle, and Jim Rooney. In the tackle berths, Army has the cream of its talent. Harry Stella, the captain, and Jim Lotozo are just about as good as you will find. Stella is heavyweight boxing champion and Lotozo is quite a wrestler, so it behooves opposing tackles to tend strictly to business.

The starting eleven is giving the Cadet coaches no great concern but the green replacements are a source of trouble. **Pap'**

### New Eli End

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Bill, call-me-Joe, Zilly, stepped into the right end job on Yale's football team yesterday, filling the vacancy created by the loss of Sterling Brinkley, who probably is lost for the season.

## Sports Around the Hub

### 'Secret Practice' Next Saturday?

It will probably be "secret practice" for all the local college football teams this Saturday except Harvard and possibly Boston College. With four major games taking place within range of Boston fans, it is highly improbable that crowds will turn out for Boston University, Northeastern, or Tufts.

This in no way is meant to belittle these three institutions. Far from it. Rather is it an indictment of the fans, themselves, most of whom appear to pick the games they will see for the "name" colleges involved.

**Harvard vs. Penn**

The big games this Saturday will see Harvard meeting Penn in the Stadium, Army playing Yale at New Haven, Lafayette traveling to Hanover to meet Dartmouth, and Brown greeting Holy Cross at Providence. The Boston and Maine is running a special train to Hanover, the Yale athletic authorities have reduced the price of tickets for the Cadet game, Providence is but an hour's drive away, and Harvard Stadium can be reached by payment of a 10-cent carfare.

With these attractions so close, the Terriers, the Jumbos, and the Huskies are due to play to more vacant seats than filled ones. National League Field will be pretty big for B. U. to fill in its game with Upsala, and Tufts Oval, where Tufts and Northeastern meet, will hold mostly the student bodies. Boston College may draw a larger crowd to Fenway Park for its affair with Temple.

**5,000 at Fenway**

While the "name" games may hold more for the fans in the way of tradition, it is doubtful if better football will be seen than will be provided by these four local colleges. If proof is needed, the B. U. contest with Western Reserve last Saturday can be taken as an example. That game had everything—long and thrilling runs, breath-taking passes, smart offenses, sturdy defenses, and plenty of scoring. Yet only 5,000 persons attended. If only that number would go to the one game in Boston, on a day when Harvard was in Chicago, Holy Cross at Georgia, and Brown at Colgate, and Dartmouth at Navy, how many can be expected when all the local institutions are at home?

You can't take the fans and shake them, especially when it is their own money they are spending. But it can be pointed out that sometimes they could get a lot more football for less money if they were willing to forget about the "name" schools.

* * *

Coach Eb Caraway of Massachusetts State will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the Boston Alumni Club at the University Club tonight. Others who will report on football progress at the Amherst institution will be Emory E. Grayson, line coach, and Louis Bush, national high scorer for State in 1932, backfield coach. Movies of the Bowdoin and Connecticut University games will be shown.

* * *

Tufts continued preparations for its game with Northeastern Saturday by going through a second consecutive scrimmage session. Coach Lew Manly's main trouble against the Huskies will be lack of reserves—a problem which also bothers Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern. This game, as it shapes up at present, should be quite an even battle. Although these two institutions have met only once in varsity football, quite a rivalry has sprung up, and the game at the Oval should provide a few thrills.

* * *

Coach Bob McKelvey's B. U. freshman eleven will open its season tomorrow afternoon at Nickerson Field, Riverside, against Wentworth Institute. Among the Terriers will be several former high school stars, including Howard Mitchell, All-State back at Chrispus Attucks High School in Indianapolis, and Charles Dickson, former Mechanics Arts back. Alfred Amirault, All-South Shore end, and Walter Loker, 232-pound tackle from Medfield, will be among the starters in the line. The B. U. freshmen will have a job on its hands with the Wentworth outfit, which has lost just one game in two seasons. It has already won its first game of the season from Fore River Apprentice School, 13-0. G. C.


COMING

Another interesting entertainment season is in prospect. There will be plays, musicales, and operas to provide you with many an enjoyable evening. You can keep in touch with worthwhile attractions by reading the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.


## Green Yearlings to Face B. C.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 18—An unusually large gathering of spectators is expected to arrive in this town Saturday and the majority are intending to include the Dartmouth freshmen-Boston College freshmen football game on their day's gridiron program.

Coach Osborne Cowles's first-year eleven gained the respect and admiration of the fans a week ago by coming from behind to down the Holy Cross '43, 23-20, after trailing 20-0 at the end of the first period.

**Three Changes**

Dartmouth's yearling line-up will have three changes from its Worcester trip. Coach Cowles has rewarded halfback John Conn, former Ada, Ohio, football star, with a first team berth. Conn's unexpected left-handed passes were responsible for the little Green's thrilling comeback against the favored Crusaders.

Morry Dampier will also replace Bob Liming at center, and Edward Kast has ousted Raymond Wolfe from the left halfback berth. Dampier prepared for Dartmouth at Maplewood High School, St. Louis, Mo., and Kast prepared for college at Staunton Military Academy.

**Coaches Enthused**

Dartmouth's freshmen coaching stafl, enthused from the pleasure of watching their gridsters show unusual competitive spark, believe that this factor will send the Green yearlings into the fray against the bigger Boston College team as at least a unit to be feared until the final whistle.

Reports from Worcester indicate that three strenuous scrimmages by the Crusader freshmen against their varsity preceding the game with Dartmouth undoubtedly had much to do with the unexpected turn of events, but none of the spectators at the contest let this factor dim their regard for the brilliant and determined stand made by the Hanover freshmen.

## *Heavy Defense On Bruin Team*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

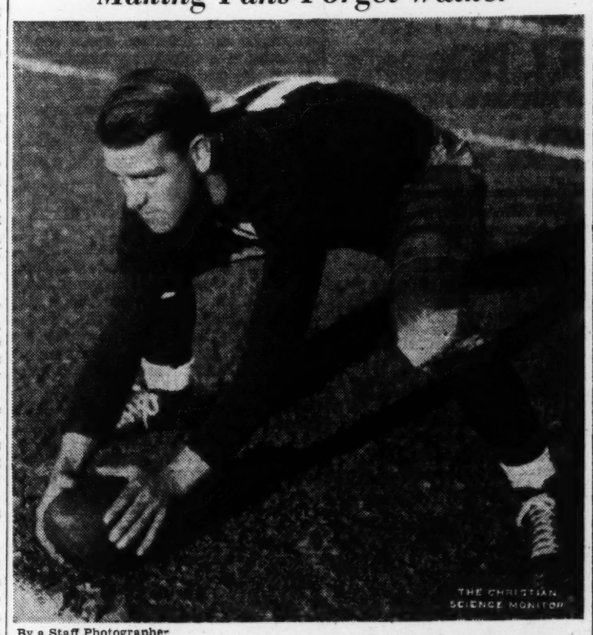
HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 18—Art Ross put his Bruins on the weight scales today, and there are five 200 pounders and only three prospective regulars under 174 pounds.

Jack Portland topped the list with 217 pounds. Capt. Dit Clapper was second heaviest with 211. Then came Jack Crawford and Woody Dumart with 204, Winger Red Hamill 201, Jack Shewchuck 197, and the lightest defense man was Flash Hollett, 190. Rookie defense man, Charles "Buster" Portland, Jack's brother, is 191.

There were some surprises. Roy Conacher, who always has been regarded as a big man, and who looks 160 pounds in playing togs because of his big shoulders, only weighs 168. Next to Art Jackson, who weighs 164, and little Bobby Bauer, who weighs only 155, Conacher is the lightest of the Bruins regulars. Mel Hill checked in at 174, Bill Cowley 172, Milt Schmidt 176 and Gordie Pettinger 175. Frankie Brimsek, star goaler, is 170.

The Bruins have their first exhibition game Saturday night against Hershey, and the squad is delighted that two games will be played with Eddie Shore and his Springfield team in Boston, Oct 30 at the Garden, and 31 at the Arena. Ross announced the final scheduling of the games before practice today, and also that Shore would play in both games against the Bruins.

## *Making Fans Forget Walker*



By a Staff Photographer

**It has taken Ray Needham of Middlebury, Vt., three years to become first-string center for Boston University, largely because of the outstanding abilities of last year's Capt. Johnny Walker. Now that he has arrived, Ray is proving he had the stuff all the time, as can be witnessed by the game he turned in against Western Reserve last Saturday.**

# Badminton Is Popular in Seattle Where Nationals Are to Be Held Next March

## Indoor Sports Increased For Northwest Enthusiast

**Pacific Northwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE—The Northwest as a winter outdoor sports haven is already well established, but this year the increasingly popular indoor sports are due for a big season.

Badminton, squash, tennis, basketball, bowling, volleyball, and ping pong are the sports that now have a large following in the Northwest. No matter how bad the weather, you can always enjoy yourself indoors at these sports. Of course you can't also enjoy the great outdoors of the Northwest while inside—but that's for the amusement seeker to decide.

It is estimated by T. M. Royce, President of the Washington State Badminton Association, that there are more than 10,000 badminton players in the Northwest, and the city of Seattle alone counts almost 5,000 "bird swatters" at its clubs, pavilions, and home courts. This year will be the most important in local badminton circles, for Seattle has been awarded the National championships.

**Title Tournaments**

The nationals will be held in the New Washington State National Guard Armory, during the latter part of March, the date not being officially set as yet. At last year's national tournament in New York, the Seattle entries proved the Northwest had so many good players it deserved the big tournament.

Dick Yeager and Hamilton Law won the national men's doubles title, Yeager and Miss Zoe Smith won the mixed championship, and Miss Smith and Mrs. Del Barkhuff copped the women's doubles crown. In the singles events all the Seattle players made good showings, although they did not win events.

A big tournament also awaits the squash players. For the first time in 14 years the Pacific Coast championships have been awarded to Seattle, and will be held in March at the Washington Athletic Club.

**New Armory**

The new Armory will prove a great boon to the many tennis players around here, for it will provide Seattle with two indoor courts open all winter. With all-the-year play available, maybe the Northwest can develop some great tennis players in the future.

Basketball has always been popular in the Northwest and almost every school, big business, club, or church has a team represented in a League. Crowds of 10,000 and more often watch the University of Washington games.

Other sports that are finding increased popularity are bowling, volleyball, and ping pong. Two new popular recreation halls in Seattle have many bowling alleys available, and even the college students are now taking up the sport. Volleyball is more limited by the need of an available court and equipment, but is slowly forging ahead. The number of ping pong players may exceed any of these other sports, for countless homes have tables in the basement.

So with all these indoor sports, if skiing is out of your line, you don't have to stay home all winter for lack of available amusements.

♪ ♪ ♪

"What's the matter with Washington?" is the predominating cry around Northwest football circles. Picked by many in pre-season figuring as the best team in the Northern Division, the hapless Huskies wallowed through their first three games on the wrong end of the final scores.

Coach Jim Phelan, the person who should be in the best position to answer that question, doesn't seem to know either. Phelan and California's Stub Allison should get together and compare notes, for both appeared to have good material at the beginning of the season—yet can't find a winning combination.

This year's Washington team has looked splendid between the 20-yard lines, but when the Huskies near the precious scoring territory they lack a scoring punch. Against Washington State they twice had first downs inside the Cougar 10-yard line, but didn't score. Lack of a good blocking quarterback has hurt the Huskies, for with Bechtol on the bench, Phelan has been using Bill Gleason and Don Means, who are too light to get results in blocking the big opposition tackles.

Washington State's 6-0 victory over the Huskies was greatly appreciated in the eastern sector of the State, for the Cougars hadn't scored a Conference victory since 1937, and had been brooding quite a while over the 40-0 and 26-0 wallopings by Washington in 1936 and 1938.

The Huskies are definitely out of the Rose Bowl picture, but none of the other schools will slacken in their preparation for the Washington game, well knowing the upsetting ability of Phelan teams. Especially down in Los Angeles, Howard Jones has learned that Phelan teams may be terrible all season, but against U. S. C. they are at their best. Jones has five years of successive losses to Washington to remind him of this.

**Bob Cahn**

### Ace No. 2 for Golfer

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—When scoring ace on the 135-yard seventh hole of the Olympic golf course here, Charles F. Caskadden joined the hole-in-one club for the second time. He made the grade the first time 10 years ago on the fifth hole of the Earlington course.

## *Western Conference Leaders*

Left: Tom Harmon of Gary, Ind., Michigan halfback, who leads in the Big Ten football scoring race. Right: Eddie Anderson, head coach, and Capt. Erwin Prasse, end on the University of Iowa team. Prasse is second to Harmon in points scoring.

## Harmon Away to a Wide Lead In the Big Ten Scoring Race

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Tom Harmon, Michigan's junior halfback, shot away to a wide lead in the Big Ten scoring race last week as he scored all of the Wolverines' 27 points in defeating Iowa.

His four touchdowns and three conversions left him nine points ahead of Iowa's Capt. Erwin Prasse, who caught three of Nile Kinnick's passes for touchdowns in the Hawkeyes' opening game two weeks ago. Kinnick scored Iowa's only touchdown against Michigan and converted the extra point to give him a total of 15 points for third place.

Harmon also established himself as the Big Ten's leading ground gainer when he carried the ball 18 times for 112 yards against Iowa, a total second to Kinnick's 121 yards in 32 tries, but in two games. Harmon's average of 6.2 yards is bettered, however, by the performance of Purdue's Mike Byelene, who gained 104 yards in 13 attempts against Minnesota, by George Franck of Minnesota, who averaged 8.4 yards in 10 tries last week, and by Ollie Hahnenstein of Northwestern, who gained 58 yards in 6 attempts for an average of 9 2-3 yards against Ohio State. Jim Strausbaugh of Ohio State stayed with the leaders in ground gaining with a total of 95 yards in 16 attempts.

Harold Hursh, Indiana's pitching star, stands far out in front in passing yardage with a two-game total of 272 yards, having added three completions for 44 yards against Wisconsin to his amazing first game total of 228 yards. Hursh's ranking is threatened only by Kinnick, who has completed 10 out of 33 passes in two games for a gain of 228.

**Big Ten Standings**

| | W | L | T | P C | Pts | Opp | Yds Rsh | Opp | Yds Pass | Opp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio State | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 | 13 | 0 | 258 | 90 | 0 | 40 |
| Michigan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 | 27 | 7 | 124 | 89 | 46 | 144 |
| Iowa | 1 | 1 | 0 | .500 | 39 | 56 | 286 | 214 | 256 | 319 |
| Indiana | 1 | 1 | 0 | .500 | 43 | 32 | 218 | 329 | 317 | 180 |
| Purdue | 0 | 0 | 1 | .000 | 13 | 13 | 198 | 232 | 51 | 25 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 0 | 1 | .000 | 13 | 13 | 232 | 198 | 25 | 51 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 14 | 132 | 128 | 72 | 44 |
| Northwestern | 0 | 1 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 13 | 90 | 258 | 40 | 0 |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Results Oct. 14**

Ohio State 13, Northwestern 0.
Michigan 27, Iowa 7.
Indiana 14, Wisconsin 0.
Minnesota 13, Purdue 13.
Southern California 26, Illinois 0.
Harvard 61, Chicago 0.

**Games Oct. 21**

Michigan at Chicago.
Indiana at Illinois.
Ohio State at Minnesota.
Wisconsin at Northwestern.
Purdue at Michigan State.

**Individual Scoring Leaders**

| | G | TD | PAT | FG | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harmon (Michigan) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 27 |
| Prasse (Iowa) | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Kinnick (Iowa) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Herbert (Indiana) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Zimmer (Indiana) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Maddox (Indiana) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Breck (Indiana) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ruscinski (Indiana) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Tipmore (Indiana) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Green (Iowa) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| B. Smith (Minnesota) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Franck (Minnesota) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Scott (Ohio State) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Langhurst (Ohio State) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Rankin (Purdue) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Byelene (Purdue) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Dean (Iowa) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

## Macks Purchase Team in Minors For Farm Affair

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics announced yesterday acquisition of their first player "farm" through a franchise in the Interstate League.

Roy W. Mack, Vice-President of the A's, said they would operate a club at Wilmington, Del., with financial backing from a group of local sportsmen.

Charles A. (Chief) Bender, old-time pitcher for the Athletics, has been designated by Connie Mack to manage the Wilmington team. He pitched for the A's from 1902 through 1914, was with Baltimore of the defunct Federal League in 1915 and with the Phillies in 1916 and 1917.

### Softball Meeting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore.—Harry Collins, President of the State Softball Association, announces that the state ruling body will hold its annual Fall meeting here Oct. 29. The session will be held in the Chamber of Commerce building.

### No Comps

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUBURN, Ala. — Not a single complimentary ticket will be issued to Auburn's 1939 football game with Florida at Auburn, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, that will dedicate the Tigers' new stadium. Only the working press and the others officially connected with the Turkey Day bout will pass through the gates unless they hold bona fide tickets for which hard cash has been paid.

## Undefeated Rocky Mountain Elevens Encounter Pressure

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo.—Swinging into the fourth week of play in the Big Seven Conference of the Rocky Mountain States, the heat will be on two undefeated teams—Denver and Utah State—this Saturday, when they clash at Logan, Utah.

Only one other Conference game is booked. That will bring together two unfortunate teams, Colorado University and Colorado State, neither of which has produced a winner in three starts.

The high-flying Utah Redskins, with two Conference triumphs, will go to Boise, Idaho, for an intersectional tilt with Idaho University, while Brigham Young will journey to Reno to take on the Nevada University eleven.

**Denver Favored**

Denver, sporting a razzle-dazzle offensive under its new coach, "Cac" Hubbard, is a slight favorite to topple the Utah Farmers, but will have to play smart football all the way. The Pioneers had a warm up last Friday night when they hogtied Wyoming, 32 to 7. At the same time, the Loganites were idle after trouncing a favored Colorado University team a week ago.

Having seen victory slip from their fingers in the last three minutes in their trio of games this season the Colorado Farmers will have the stage set to plow under a dissension-struck Colorado team, which was walloped, 20 to 0, last Saturday by Kansas State for its third loss.

After battling the strong Jayhawkers to a scoreless tie for 57 minutes of play, Dick Cavanaugh, Colorado State quarterback, began passing with desperation for a last-minute victory. Naramore, K. U. reserve, intercepted one and five plays later the Kansans scored and won 7 to 0. Last week Brigham Young nipped the Farmers 13 to 12 in the last two minutes and the week before Colorado Mines eked out a 19-to-14 win in the last minute.

The big Silver and Gold team of Colorado University remains a mystery. With the largest squad of any team in the Conference, a letterman for every position, and plenty of power, weight and versatility in its personnel, the Buffaloes were slated before the start of the season as one of "the teams to beat." Much to their embarrassment, they have been just that.

After the scoring orgy Utah and Brigham Young staged last Saturday before 10,000 Provo fans, which put the Utes on the long end of a 35-to-13 score, it is highly probable that both teams may annex intersectional glory for the Big Seven in their bouts this week. Observers pointed out after the B. Y. U. game that Coach Ike Armstrong's perennial Utah champs staged one of the greatest offensive shows ever exhibited in the loop, but appeared weaker defensively than last year's pennant winners.

Among the smaller schools of this vast mountain domain—those five which were left to play among themselves in the Rocky Mountain Conference when the larger institutions pulled out and left them—Colorado School of Mines is showing plenty of what it takes to make the wheels go round.

**"Little Five" Title**

This Saturday the Orediggers, with their big, bruising team which is claimed the greatest in several decades, will clash with Montana State which should be virtually the same as a title-tilt for the "Little Five."

Vanquished by the Miners last Saturday, 6 to 3, Greeley State will take on the Western State Mountaineers, a woefully weak aggregation, and should bounce back into the win column.

Colorado College, winner of one intersectional bout this year but loser in two other contests, will take to the field against Grinnell College, Saturday, with hopes of nothing more than keeping the score within reason.

## East and Midwest Continue To Hold Intersectional Rank

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Despite the strength shown by Southeastern Conference teams this season, the East and Midwest still rank as the two major divisions of the football map.

On the basis of some "major" intersectional tilts played so far, the mid-western sector ranks first with 12 victories and seven defeats and the East is practically even with 13 games won and nine lost.

This ranking is based upon games between teams of approximately equal importance in their respective sectors, although some "setups" that came close to producing upsets are included while many borderline games between teams that are close together geographically have been tossed out.

**Fattened Average**

The mid-westerners, particularly Big Six Conference clubs, fattened their winning average largely at the expense of rivals from the Rocky Mountain region, which has only one victory and an important tie between Utah and Santa Clara to show for 10 intersectional contests.

Taking the Southeastern Conference apart from other southern teams, however, the record shows seven victories over strong rivals in the East and Southwest against three defeats. These were Georgia Tech's 17-14 loss to Notre Dame; Georgia's 13-0 loss to Holy Cross, and the 12-0 defeat Texas inflicted upon Florida.

Balanced against this, Fordham has fallen before two southeastern teams, Alabama and Tulane, and Rice has been beaten by Vanderbilt and Louisiana State. Other victims include Holy Cross, trounced 26-7 by L. S. U., Boston College, which lost to Florida, and Arkansas, beaten by Mississippi State.

**Lesser Light Victories**

Most of the victims of the big eastern teams have been the lesser lights of the Southern Conference, but the two mighty members of that loop have upheld its prestige very well. Duke walloped Colgate and lost by only one point to Pittsburgh while North Carolina conquered New York University.

The Southwest Conference, always a tough league to figure out, has a record of six wins and seven losses in major intersectional games—or eight victories counting in a couple of thumpings handed to Centenary, which plays frequently in that region and in the past usually has made things tough for the big teams.

With the aid of New Mexico and St. Mary's of San Antonio, the count for the entire southwestern region, not including such major Oklahoma teams as play in mid-western circuits, comes 10 victories and as many defeats.

## Chicago Bear Test Coming

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The superlatives are flowing freely in these parts about the offensive brilliance of the Chicago Bears, but Owner George Halas is one person having and wanting no part in this flood of adjectives.

George is waiting at least until his boys tangle Sunday with the New York Giants, who are only champions of the league.

The Giants not only won the title last season, but in four games this fall are undefeated and have the best defensive record in the circuit. New York has averaged only 13 points a game, but Steve Owen's seasoned outfit has held the opposition to a meager five points a game.

So it's easy to see why Halas is holding his tongue while self-appointed experts call this year's team the finest Bear eleven in history.

"Wait until we've played the Giants and Detroit and some other tough teams before you tab us great," says Halas. "We've looked good in spots so far but some of the opposition wasn't too good."

The Bears, unlike the experienced Giant cast, are riding along a half game behind Detroit in the western division on the sparkling play of a bunch of rookies. Sid Luckman, Billy Patterson, Bob MacLeod and Bill Osmanski, brilliant performers only a year away from Columbia, Baylor, Dartmouth and Holy Cross, respectively, are coming through in sensational style for Halas.

The Bears are the "scoringest" team in the league, having rolled up 157 points in five games, an average of 31 plus points per game. The opposition has averaged 14 points a game.

### Attendance Increase

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Attendance at National Football Leageu games for the first five weeks of the season is running 10 per cent ahead of the record pace set last year, President Carl L. Storck said yesterday.

The first 23 games have averaged an increase of 2,000 spectators a game over 1938. Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Washington are running well ahead of their last year's attendance figures, while Pittsburgh, which has not won a game, has shown a decline. All other clubs are even or slightly ahead of a year ago.

### Wings Sell Young

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings Hockey Club announced last night the outright sale of Doug Young, veteran defenseman, and Johnny Sherf, speedy young forward, to the Pittsburgh Hornets of the International-American League. Terms of the deal were not disclosed.

Young, member of the Red Wings since 1931, was captain of Detroit's championship teams in the 1935-36 and 1936-37 seasons. Sherf, former University of Michigan star, had several trials with Detroit in the National Hockey League and played with Pittsburgh last year.

### Corkball Champions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Southwests won the Southwest St. Louis Corkball League championship recently when they captured the first game of a double-header from the Keatons, 1 to 0. The second contest ended in a scoreless tie.

## Punts and Passes

*By the Associated Press*

LOS ANGELES—You've heard about how much football teams travel. Here's the other side of the picture. The U. C. L. A. Bruins will stay at home for the next seven games. The Uclans ended their sightseeing last Saturday in a jaunt to Palo Alto for the Stanford game.

♪ ♪ ♪

LEXINGTON, Va.—Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army (V. M. I. '01 and a left tackle on the 1900 team) will be the honor guest at the V. M. I.-Virginia homecoming day ceremonies Saturday. Capt. Paul Shu and the other Cadet early-season casualties are ready to go and erase that surprising 12-12 tie the Cavaliers earned last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

KENT, Ohio—Look out for Kent State next year of the 93 frosh gridders now drilling daily, ten are former scholastic captains and 27 earned some sort of all-scholastic honors.

♪ ♪ ♪

DURHAM, N. C.—Just to prove sportsmanship isn't dead: In the Pitt game, Coach Wallace Wade of Duke sent in a sub for George McAfee. Dick Cassiano, Pitt's great back, ran over to congratulate George on the fine game he had played. The Blue Devils had a pass all primed for Cassiano's territory, as soon as time was in, but when the quarterback saw Cassiano and McAfee talking he waited until the Pitt back had returned to his defensive post—and then ran the play.

♪ ♪ ♪

ABILENE, Texas—Are Southwestern coaches blushing? Four years ago many of them passed up a gangling kid just out of Sweetwater High School because he was "too skinny and not tough enough." Today that kid, Clyde (Bulldog) Turner is the 220-pound 60 minute center of the Hardin-Simmons Cowboys and regarded as the best in the southwest by many experts.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—The Lambert Trophy, emblematic of the Eastern Intercollegiate football championship, returns to New York this week. Carnegie Tech, winner of the trophy last year will return it to the board of trustees when Tech comes to play N. Y. U. The trustees will award the trophy again this year at the conclusion of the grid season.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Harold (Pie) Traynor renewed contract as manager of Pittsburgh Pirates.

**Three Years Ago**

Carl Hubbell, New York Giants' southpaw, voted most valuable player of National League by unanimous ballot of Baseball Writers' Association.

**Five Years Ago**

Princeton and Pennsylvania agreed to renew football relations in 1936 after lapse of 42 years.

### Stewart Returns As Ice Referee

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 4—Bill Stewart, National League baseball umpire, and manager of the 1937-38 World Champion Chicago Black Hawks, is en route here to referee the Boston Bruins-Hershey Club exhibition hockey game to be played Saturday night.

Stewart has been at Notre Dame visiting his son, Bill, Jr., who is a freshman football candidate at Notre Dame. This will mark Stewart's return to hockey officiating.

### Dodgers Buy More

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League yesterday announced the purchase of two more players to bolster the team for the final half of the season.

Alec Shellogg, 210-pound tackle from Notre Dame, was purchased from the Chicago Bears and Dick Nardi, ex-Ohio State back with the Detroit Lions last year, was signed after proving himself in an exhibition game with Portsmouth last Sunday.

Monday, the Dodgers obtained Sam Francis, former Nebraska back, and Johnny Tosi, big center, once of Niagara, from Pittsburgh.

**American Pro Football**

**Results Oct. 17**

At Cincinnati: Los Angeles 16, Cincinnati Bengals 12.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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Seals of Approval—Do They Protect the Consumer?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## The Certified Product's Role In Truthful Advertising

### The Good Housekeeping Case and What Is Back of It That Should Interest the Consumer

By Mary Hornaday

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, D. C.

Many a housewife received a jolt when she read late in the summer that the Government was questioning the reliability of Good Housekeeping seals that have long distinguished a variety of consumer goods from stoves to face creams as "tested and approved" or "guaranteed."

Most women, except perhaps the "professional consumer," had for years been looking on the Good Housekeeping Magazine's tests as an altruistic service, since the majority of products carrying its seals have never been advertised in the magazine. Indeed, the publishers say the service has cost them over $1,000,000 in the last five years.

Why, then, should the Federal Trade Commission suddenly accuse Good Housekeeping, William Randolph Hearst's chief money-making publication, of violating the law that forbids "unfair of deceptive acts or practices in commerce?"

Because—according to the Commission's complaint—it found the magazine has advertised:

A hand lotion claimed to restore smoothness and beauty to hands within 37 seconds. "The product would produce no such results," says the commission.

A reducing preparation guaranteed "to cause the user to lose from one to three pounds the first week." The commission says, "The preparation had no such qualities."

A butter featured as containing fine cream and "all its country sweetness." Some of the butter, according to the Commission, was found to be, in whole or in part, composed of putrid substance."

And so on.

**Important Difference**

Moreover, the Commission says it is doubtful whether the general public recognized the important difference between Good Housekeeping's distinct testing services.

The Good Housekeeping institute tests mechanical household equipment, devices, and utensils. It issues a seal containing the words "tested and approved" now used on about 2,000 products. The Good Housekeeping Bureau tests food products, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals and at present endorses about 5,000 items.

Merchandise advertised in the magazine which does not come within the testing scope of either the Institute or the Bureau is allegedly checked for quality, though the Commission claims not always by careful investigation. Advertisers have a right to use an emblem containing the words "guaranteed as advertised in Good Housekeeping." And on page six of each issue appears this limited guarantee "If you purchase any produce advertised in this issue of Good Housekeeping within one year from its date and find the product unsatisfactory, we will carefully investigate your complaint and if the product is defective it will be replaced or your money refunded."

**Because of Similar Wording**

The Federal Trade Commission charges that because of the similarity of wording and the use of the words "Good Housekeeping" on all seals and symbols, the general public does not recognize the difference but believes all products bearing any of the seals have been carefully tested and guaranteed.

Thus far, Good Housekeeping's publishers have shown no inclination to admit the Commission's accusation, and have indicated that they will pursue a long court battle after the initial hearings on the case the end of October.

The publishers have described the commission's charges as "unintelligible" and "ambiguous," have denied them all and have pleaded that most laboratory experiments "allow for a substantial margin of error in method and result." It is "common knowledge," they contend, "that in many cases accurate results in 60 per cent of the tests performed are considered completely proper and scientific." The 40 per cent allowance for "errors" has undoubtedly surprised many women who have placed reliance on the seals.

**Of Great Interest**

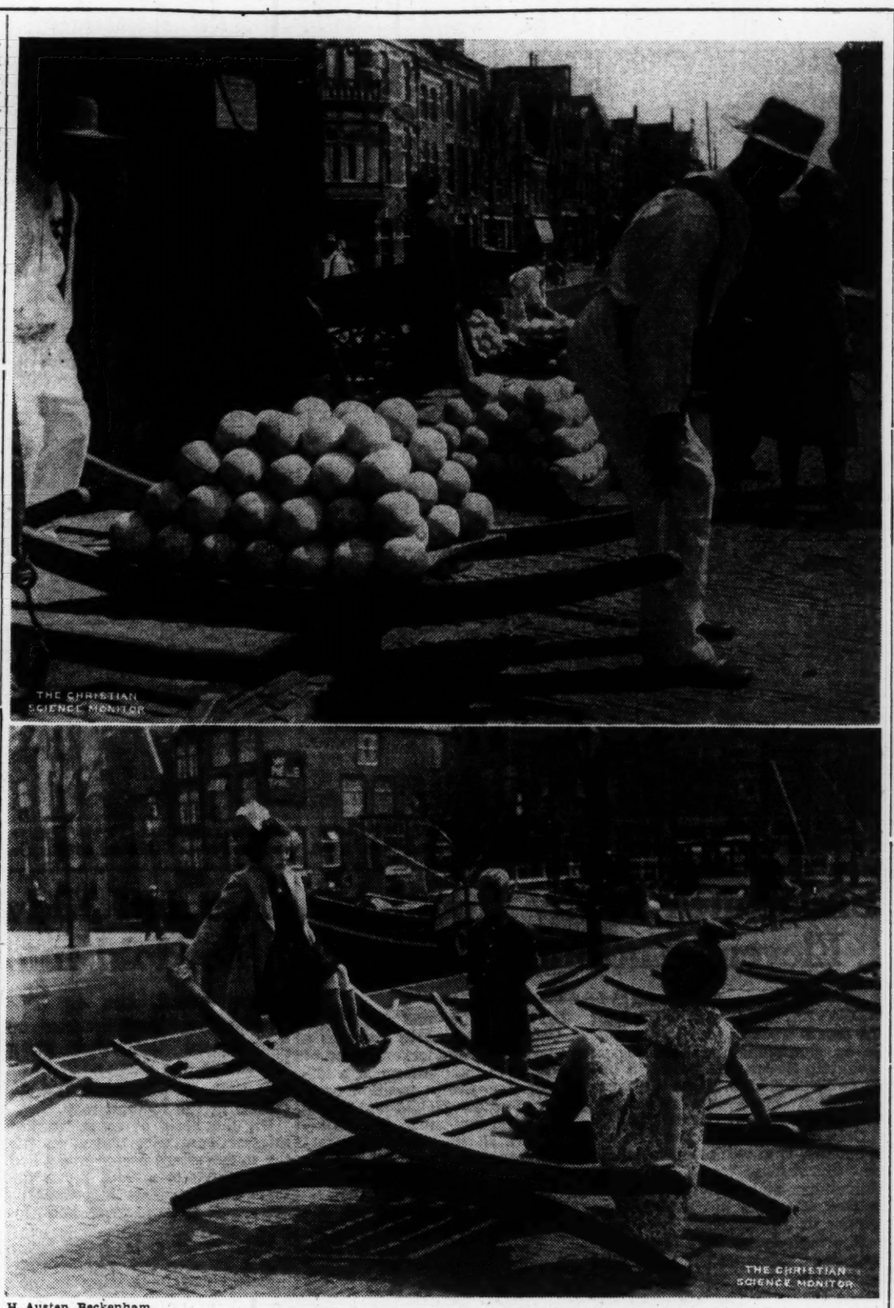
Advertisers in general are much interested in the Good Housekeeping case, because they are wondering just how far the Trade Commission will go under its new powers over their profession. Formerly the commission had to prove a firm was injuring a competitor before it could order him to change his advertising methods. Now it has authority over "unfair and deceptive acts" even if they only injure consumers and not business.

Not that the Commission objects to a little puffing or glamour in advertising. An advertiser can still say a shirt will "wear like iron." or a certain soap will make you look like a debutante, because everyone knows it won't; but he cannot make specific claims not borne out in use. "Scrupulous honesty and above-board dealing are plainly demanded by the act," says a Commission lawyer, interpreting the law.

**On Seals of Approval**

What will be the effect of the Good Housekeeping case on seals of approval in general? Seals are more and more being adopted as means of consumer education. There is no doubt that they carry considerable weight with housewives. The American Medical Association has its own seal. Last year the Parents' Magazine established one, and McCall's is talking of setting up a Scientific Research Institute for Testing.

Will government action against Good Housekeeping destroy the consumer's faith in all seals? Or will it—as it should—merely make her more discriminating and awake to the necessity of knowing what's behind seals and how reliable they are? In time, of course, she may, as the American Standards Association recently suggests, need the aid of a "certifier to certify the certifier."



H. Austen, Beckenham

**Above—A load of Edam cheeses that has just been weighed is about to be carried away on a cheese bier. You are standing in the weigh house at Alkmaar, Netherlands, on cheese market day. Alkmaar cheese carriers are formed in a guild of their own and work in groups distinguished by various colors, the biers, scales, and hats of the men in any one group being green, yellow, blue, or red, according to the guild. The carriers have a curious shambling gait that keeps the cheeses from rolling off the biers—quite a trick. They sling the bier from the shoulders, and each loaded bier weighs from three to four hundredweight. Below—When the cheese market is over, the children have their own private uses for the biers. Two placed rocker to rocker make a fine seesaw.**

## Through the Editor's Window

### Standing Up Tall

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Among the many books and pamphlets on singing, the speaking voice, public speaking, and "beauty helps" that come my way as editor of these pages, somewhere one or more in their treatment of these subjects of breathing, posture, and graceful carriage have given me a phrase for which I am very grateful, as a piece of useful advice. This phrase has come to mean so much to me that it has a way of flashing into my thought, often when I need it most. It originally had to do with physical posture. The phrase is: "Stand up tall."

Not, Put your hands on your hips. Not, Balance on your toes. Not, Throw your chest here, or your hips there, or some other portion of your anatomy the other place; making you wish heartily that you had none. But, simply, Stand up tall.

♪ ♪ ♪

From the purely physical point of view, as a matter of fact, it works. At least I have found it helpful. Your very tallest sends you soaring upward, head up, carriage more graceful and encouraging, and not at all tense nor physically willful. You seem almost instantly to tread upon the unimportant things, and to feel that you express more dominion over them. The point is, you can't "stand up tall" without "thinking tall"; and that is an interesting thing about it.

This development of the idea is, of course, what I really found helpful in the advice. Most of us women need to learn to stand up tall in our thinking. We may have "tall" ability, experience, and worth; but at least some of the time many of us go along figuratively hanging our heads. We slouch. We slump. Some of us even mince. We drag our feet (figuratively speaking, I mean). Instead of this we might be carrying ourselves to our "full height," chin up, eyes straight ahead and clear. There's joy of life in that.

♪ ♪ ♪

And just as we can't stand up tall and at the same time push some portion of our anatomy into artificial positions and contours; so, if all we are doing is naturally and normally standing up to our tallest height mentally or figuratively, we cannot at the same time push ourselves into false positions, into places we are not yet tall enough for, or where we do not fit. So that's that. Because standing up tall is not a matter of will power,—of pressure salesmanship. It is simply a matter of expressing the dignity, the grace, and the beauty rightfully ours anyway. Standing up tall, in other words, is being oneself. It helps to correct posture—both the physical and the mental kind.

**A Wednesday Column**

## Paris Fashion Houses Design Quick Coverage for Air-Raid Customers

Paris

What the well dressed woman in Paris wears now includes clothes for an air raid. According to a recent Associated Press dispatch, she is prepared for when the sirens wail and the lights fail. She can duck into a shelter as well accoutered for this occasion as for her last ball.

With most noted fashion houses closed, specialty shops and department stores are catering to women air-raid customers. Middle of the night alarms develop a technique of rapid dressing. Air-raid minded ladies are finding tight-ankled ski trousers and windbreaker jackets with tight wrists the last word in chic coverage and quick getaway.

Some prefer shooting suits with four-pocket coats of corduroy or leather. Gas masks are shouldered with these instead of guns and flashlights. The big pockets are handy for ammunition like handkerchiefs, gloves, sandwiches, and playing cards.

A smart hooded garment specially designed for air-raid sorties is made of thick soft wool in well named midnight blue. It is long sleeved, snug, belted, and buttons all the way from neck to ankle. No underthings show when this garment is worn and it goes on in record time.

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No better hair nets made at any price.
Finest Sterilized Human Hair, Hand Made, 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. Gray, White or Lavender. 15 for $1.
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MIRA HAIR NET COMPANY
1265 Broadway, New York City

## Saturday-Sunday Clothes For the Schoolgirl

### With the Home Dressmaker Particularly in View

By Helena Judson

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Saturday-Sunday" clothes, or "After-School" things, as they are sometimes called, are being featured in a wide variety of ready-to-wear garments, giving practical fashion information to mothers who have school-age daughters to dress. Whether ensembles or separate units of a girl's wardrobe, these models are planned to be distinctly different from her school-day outfit and are cleverly designed as to fabric, color, and outline by those who specialize in youthful styles. The pattern companies are also doing their part along fashion-right models for the schoolgirl in her out-of-school days, offering deftly designed patterns, so versatile that an ingenious home dressmaker can add to and subtract from the original model and use it as the basis for a complete outfit!

Whether one is a purchaser of ready-made garments or a searcher for patterns and yardage—or both—these models are helpful guides to correct youthful dressing and serve as practical object lessons to those whose interests lie in this direction. The grouped ensembles, either ready-to-wear or pictured, prove how even a few properly chosen garments can serve many purposes.

**Basic Outfit**

A favorite basic outfit, for instance, is a topcoat with matching skirt, a harmonizing two-piece dress of lightweight wool or substitute and an extra skirt, often of velveteen or corduroy, both of which fabrics are in high favor this season. Then, later on, perhaps there can be added a matching coat for this extra skirt, which will complete an ensemble that can be worn anywhere, depending on the blouse or basque for the degree of dressiness desired.

In planning what stylists term a "one-coat wardrobe" for a schoolgirl, dresses, blouses, and extra skirts must be attuned to the color of the single outer garment available. Fortunately, the present season favors many lovely neutral tones, almost any one of which will blend with the popular coat colors. Gray in its many shades stands at the head of this neutral color list, with beige, sand, and clay among the favorites—all of which are now considered youthful colors. This is a help to the home dressmaker as monotones in these shades are likely to be found among remodeling assets of the average family. With one pretty frock in some such coloring, another in a definitely new, bright color and a third for more "dress-up" occasions, plus old blouses and basques already on hand, a well balanced Saturday-Sunday wardrobe can be easily planned.

In making an outfit of this kind, the two-piece dress is usually advised by stylists, as it can be designed to appear as a one-piece frock, while if worn separately, both bodice and skirt are available for criss-crossing with other units in the same wardrobe. What is called the "tuck-in-and-out" blouse in an ingenious design of one pattern company, the over-blouse in front looking like the wide girdle of a one-piece dress, with a tuck-in back. The skirt is covered at the back by the looped sash ends slightly stiffened to give the modish bouffante outline. This pattern gives a choice of three sleeves and is adaptable to several necklines, so that a plain or dressy model may result from the same design and the method of wearing the skirt decide whether the effect is a one or two-piece frock!

An easy-to-copy novelty blouse has the buttoned back closing from high neckline to low waistline, the buttons fabric covered and almost as large as a five-cent piece! This type of blouse is darted and nipped in at the waist, but the fullness released into a short peplum effect below. This leaves the front of the blouse free for whatever necklace or other youthful jewelry may be worn. The long back closing makes it easy for the wearer to put on the blouse without mussing her curls, and, at the same time, the home dressmaker is relieved of any meticulous work in arranging a front closing.

**For a Touch of Plaid**

For the young girl who wants some touch of plaid on almost everything she wears, there is easily arranged plaid ribbon ruching effectively used as finish for neck, long sleeves, and pocket flaps. Two-inch ribbon is folded so both selvage edges show, one slightly above the other. The doubled fold is then gathered, resulting in a neat little ruffle with two selvages that make their own finish. As this type of ribbon in several plaids is sold even at the dime stores, there will be no trouble and little expense in finding just the coloring needed for the dress that is being remodeled. A narrower plaid ribbon can be used, either gathered or flat and left at full width, if preferred. A matching ribbon belt and ribbon covered plaid buckle could easily be added.

An effective way to quickly transform a plain little one-piece dress into a this-season model is to scallop a front closing from neck to hem, with a contrasting button and bound buttonhole in each scallop. This idea is equally practical for an overblouse to be worn with any skirt. For wear with a brown coat, this model was shown in beige with buttons in dark brown to match the coat. The home dressmaker may find it easier to have the scalloped edge on a separate strip of the dress material, stitched under the original front. Such an ornamental lap is a feature of many new models, and where extra fullness is wanted either in skirt or blouse, it is a detail both practical and decorative.

## A Famous Dutch Cheese Market

### Thousands of Round Orange and Red Cheeses to See

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Alkmaar, Netherlands

Alkmaar, the center of the Netherlands cheese industry, has a most exciting market every Friday morning.

The round orange and red cheeses are tested and weighed and packed on barges to be distributed by land and sea. The cheeses are carried on "biers" by men in white suits with brightly painted straw hats. Each carrier wears the color of his group—blue, yellow, green, or red. The slightest concussion will send the cheese balls bounding over the pavement so the carriers have to be very skilled men who, as they shamble along, keep up a fire of warning shouts cautioning onlookers to make way for the load.

When the market is over one bier placed on another makes an excellent seesaw much appreciated by the children.

Burnett's pure VANILLA
WISE COOKS from Maine to California make tastier desserts with Burnett's pure Vanilla.
Joseph Burnett Company
437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

OXFORDS GO Say!

Polly $6
High spirits in high heels. For a charming little tie shoe, try "Polly". Dull Black or Java Brown Kid; Blue, Wine, Brown, or Black Suede Calf. 1 to 10, AAAA to D.

Janice $5.50
Another clever new idea in Oxfords for the tailored woman. "Janice": Black Kid with Patent. Java Brown Kid with Brown Lizard Calf. 4 to 10, AAA to D and EEE.

OTHER STYLES $5 TO $6
SIZES 1 TO 12 AAAA TO EEE

Enna Jetticks
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
Listen to "ENNA JETTICK MELODIES" every Sunday afternoon, N. B. C. Coast-to-Coast Network
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

YOURS for a Warm Winter!
KNITTED PRINCESS SLIPS AND UNDERSKIRTS
Say "goodbye" to cold weather discomfort by wearing INDERA FIGURFIT (Coldpruf) Princess Slips and Underskirts. Knit by special process . . . smartly tailored undergarments lie smooth and close without bunching or crawling. Easy to launder, no ironing necessary. Exclusive STA-UP shoulder straps. Qualities: Cotton, wool mixture, rayon and wool, 100% wool, and worsted in many weights and colors. Ask for INDERA FIGURFIT by name at your favorite store. All sizes.
Write for FREE Descriptive Catalog No. 20-A
INDERA MILLS CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

BAUER'S CHOCOLATS
Your Taste Companions to
HAPPINESS!
As pleasantly as one golden hour drifts into another . . . so do candy lovers 'round the globe slip into the joyous habit of eating Bauer's Chocolats! It is the favorite candy for every hour. Long identified as a quality product, Bauer's flavorful confections have won the delighted praise of the entire world. In addition to creating the unique Russian Mints, Bauer's have developed many other equally popular and delectable chocolat assortments. All are famed for their tongue-teasing taste . . . copied by inferior grades of candy . . . but duplicated by none!
WHEN YOU EAT BAUER'S CHOCOLATS YOU CAN BE SURE OF SUPREME QUALITY, UNEXCELLED FLAVOR
Have you Tasted the Bavarian Mint Bar? America's Most Tasty 5c Confection
THE HOUSE OF BAUER
(Creators of Fine Confections)
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

STA-UP-TOP LE GANT • STA-UP-TOP LE GANT • STA-UP-TOP LE GANT
LE GANT*
STA-UP-TOP*
Pat. No. 2,136,742
Girdles for the slender Waist
Here is a girdle that will not roll over—will not ride up. It shapes the new waist line, not as our grandmothers shaped it, but with the utmost comfort. Le Gant "Sta-Up-Top" is different, because it has the comfort of elastic with the control of cloth.
"STA-UP-TOP" AND OTHER LE GANTS, $5 TO $35
Write for illustrated booklet—"Recipes for Figure Beauty"
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
In Canada, Parisian Corset Mfg. Co., Ltd., Quebec

Kickernick PATENTED UNDERGIRDLES 1933 style freedom-poise
"LASTEX" GIRDLES AND PANTIES . . .
have extraordinary smoothing powers for all their cobwebby appearance!
Paris says: "You'll want a sleek moulded front for your new bustle dress!" Kickernick's well-cut figure fitting "Lastex" garments flatten your tummy and smash bulge without boning or heavy corsetry.
(A) FIRMTEX GIRDLE, two way stretch, curved front. Detachable Inviz-A-Grips. Sizes S-M-L. Blush.
(B) LACETEX PANTIE. Tulip pattern® enmeshed in net. Medium and Brief lengths. Garter tabs. Sizes 00-0-1. Blush, white.
(C) BARONET PANTIE. Two way stretch with scientifically designed front panel. Short and Brief lengths. Garter tabs. Sizes 00-0-1. Blush, white.
Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Chicago Sales Office—930 Merchandise Mart
®Tulip pattern by Rhode Island Lace Works, West Barrington, R. I.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 1,500,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 1,842,050 |
| 1939 volume to date | 212,438,158 |
| 1938 volume to date | 222,597,803 |

## War Stocks Fall Back Under Heavy Taking of Profits

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Buyers turned shy toward war stocks today, depriving the market of leadership for continuation of its advances.

Steels, aircrafts and coppers mostly gave up early gains and showed moderate losses near the final hour. A few issues held their gains into late trading.

The forward push of the war stocks carried over from the previous session into early dealings but played out as profit-taking became active on the bulge.

Transactions were at the rate of about 1,500,000 for a full session.

Traders, it appeared, still were confused by news from abroad. Reports a peace mediation effort might come out of the conference of Scandinavian countries, brokers said, caused many marketeers to hesitate in pursuing the advance of the "war babies."

Trading slackened as the rise played out after a brisk first hour.

Early gains were reversed into net losses for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Great Northern preferred and Chrysler.

Holding advances of fractions to more than a point were Cerro de Pasco, Eastern Air Lines, Electric Boat, U. S. Gypsum, Eastman, and Caterpillar Tractor.

In the Curb, minor declines were registered in Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum, and American Gas & Electric. Up as much as 2 at one time were Consolidated Mining, Greenfield Tap & Die, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and South Penn Oi.

### U. S. Bonds Advance

U. S. Government issues continued their forward drive in the bond market today, showing gains ranging to around 1⅝ points in late trading.

Dealers reported fresh institutional buying, brought in by yesterday's show of buoyancy in the face of more intensive action in the theater of war.

Corporate bonds established some new gains on top of yesterday's broad advance although profit-selling left an imprint on the list near the close.

Up fractions to a point or so were Pacific Telephone 3¼s of '66 B, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Western Union 5s of '60, Nickel Plate 5½s and Northern Pacific 4s. On the offside slightly were loans of Rock Island, Illinois Central, International Hydro-Electric and New York Central.

Japanese 5½s moved up strongly in the foreign sector. German 7s likewise improved. Other groups were mixed.

## Prices of Grain Off Fractionally

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Grain prices were under the selling pressure of slow but persistent profit taking throughout most of the session today, losing fractions in all pits.

Absence of any new spectacular war maneuvers in Europe and the unsettled tone of the securities market resulted in a pause in buying which has lifted wheat rather sharply so far this week. Reports of substantial export sales of Canadian wheat, estimated in excess of 1,000,000 bushels, in addition to foreign sales of other types of grain and some U. S. wheat and corn attracted only small attention and stimulated little buying.

Wheat closed ⅜-⅝ lower than yesterday, December 85¾-⅞, May 84¾-⅞; corn down ½-⅞, May 50½, July 53½-⅜; oats ⅛-⅝ down.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

*By the Associated Press*

| Bank Stocks | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40) | 36 | 38 |
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 18¾ | 20¼ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 446 | 456 |
| Bankers Tr (2) | 58¾ | 60¾ |
| Brooklyn Tr (4) | 77 | 82 |
| Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4) | 104½ | 107½ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 37 | 39 |
| Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80) | 51¾ | 53¾ |
| Commercial (8) | 174 | 180 |
| Continental Bk & Tr (.80) | 13¾ | 15¼ |
| Corn Exchange Bk & T (3) | 59¼ | 60¼ |
| Empire Trust (.60) | 13½ | 14½ |
| First National (Bos) (2) | 46 | 48 |
| First National (100) | 1905 | 1945 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 290 | 295 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 13¾ | 14¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 39¾ | 41½ |
| National City | 29¾ | 31¼ |
| New York Trust (5) | 116½ | 119½ |
| Public (1½) | 31¼ | 33¼ |
| Title Guaranty & T | 3¾ | 4 |
| **Insurance Company Stocks** | | |
| Aetna Casualty (3a) | 110½ | 114½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60) | 47 | 49 |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 28¾ | 30¼ |
| American Equitable (1) | 22 | 23½ |
| American Insurance Nwk (1½a) | 12½ | 14 |
| American Reinsurance (1.60) | 42¼ | 44¼ |
| American Reserve (1½) | 24 | 25½ |
| American Surety (2½) | 46¾ | 48¾ |
| Automobile (1a) | 32½ | 34½ |
| City of New York (1.20) | 23 | 24½ |
| Connecticut General Life (.80) | 23¾ | 25½ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Fidelity & Deposit (4) | 125 | 129 |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 9¾ | 11¼ |
| General Reinsurance (1a) | 42¼ | 44¼ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 39¾ | 41¾ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 12¾ | 14¼ |
| Globe & Rutgers | 18¼ | 20¼ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 27¾ | 29 |
| Hanover (1.20) | 27¾ | 29¼ |
| Hartford Fire (2) | 77 | 80 |
| Home Fire Sec | 2¼ | 3¼ |
| Home Ins (1.20a) | 34 | 36 |
| Homestead (1) | 19½ | 21 |
| Mass Bond (3½) | 58¾ | 61¼ |
| National Fire (2) | 59½ | 61½ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 42½ | 44½ |
| New York Fire (1) | 16 | 17¼ |
| North River (1) | 26¼ | 27¾ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 76½ | 80½ |
| Revere (P) In (1.20a) | 25½ | 27 |
| St Paul Fire (8) | 225 | 231 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 115½ | 118½ |
| Sun Life (15) | 290 | 340 |
| Travelers (16) | 412 | 422 |
| U S Fid & G (1) | 21 | 22½ |
| U S Fire (2) | 52¾ | 54¾ |

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

## Swiss Bank Agency in New York

NEW YORK—For the purpose of knitting commercial and investment ties between Switzerland and the United States more closely together, Swiss Bank Corporation, largest banking institution in Switzerland, announced the opening of an agency in New York at 15 Nassau Street. The agency, located at the northwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets, will have also extensive vaults for their own use, for safeguarding the securities of their large international clientele. F. W. Lichtensteiger of Basle, Switzerland, well known figure in international banking circles, and Francesco L. Saroli of Lugano, Switzerland, who has had wide banking experience in London, New York, and on the Continent, will direct the management of the New York agency.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71½ | 53 | Abbott L (1.60a) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | + ¼ |
| 53 | 31½ | Acme Steel (2) | 2 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| 11½ | 6½ | Adams Ext.(.10g) | 19 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 19 | Adam-Mill (1) | 1 | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | Oct 17 |
| 27½ | 15⅞ | Addressog (1.40) | 2 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 68 | 45¼ | Air-Reduct (1a) | 19 | 62¾ | 61½ | 61½ | — ½ |
| 1¼ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 6 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | Oct 16 |
| 10 | 6½ | Alask Jun (.80g) | 5 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 2 | ⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 16 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 4½ | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 20½ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 24 | 18½ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅝ |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Alleg pf $40 ww | 2 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 23½ | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-Lud Steel | 28 | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25½ | — ½ |
| 11½ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (⅝g) | 9 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| 200½ | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 7 | 186¼ | 184 | 184 | —1½ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Allied Kid (½) | 2 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | Oct 11 |
| 15⅛ | 9⅛ | Allied Mills(¾g) | 15 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 113⅝ | 6 | Allied Stores | 167 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 71 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 4 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | Oct 17 |
| 48¾ | 18 | Allis-Ch M (¾g) | 20 | 45 | 44½ | 44½ | |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 21 | 12 | Amal Leath pf | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Oct 16 |
| 74½ | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 5 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | + ¼ |
| 24½ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (1g) | 2 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 28 | 37⅜ | 36¼ | 37¾ | +1¾ |
| 17¾ | 9¾ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 6 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 3½ | Am Bosch | 15 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 57¾ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (¾g) | 20 | 56⅜ | 55 | 55 | — ¼ |
| 116½ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 14 | 116⅜ | 115¾ | 116⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 179 | 150 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 167 | 167 | 167 | +2 |
| 39¾ | 16¼ | Am Car & Fdy | 52 | 40¼ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 64 | 30¼ | Am Car pf | 7 | 64 | 63 | 63½ | — ½ |
| 25 | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.55g) | 10 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| 115½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | +1¾ |
| 132 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 118 | 118 | 118 | Oct 17 |
| 8¾ | 5 | Am Colortype | 10 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 11⅞ | 5½ | Am Com Alco | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ¼ |
| 18¼ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 5 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 15 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Am European | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Oct 16 |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Am & For Pow | 7 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 22 | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 9 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| 27½ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 18 | 27 | 26½ | 26⅝ | + ½ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 6 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| 33 | 12 | Am-Haw SS (1) | 14 | 27¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¾ |
| 8 | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 17 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 43½ | 25⅝ | Am H&L pf (3) | 10 | 39½ | 38 | 39½ | Oct 17 |
| 55 | 41¾ | Am Hom P (2.40) | 14 | 48½ | 48¼ | 48½ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 6 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Oct 17 |
| 9 | 3¾ | Am Internation'l | 5 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 13 | Am Locomotive | 46 | 29¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ½ |
| 79½ | 41 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 74 | 73 | 73½ | + ½ |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 5 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | Am M&Metal | 4 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 25¼ | Am Metal (½g) | 5 | 26⅞ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅜ |
| 124½ | 117½ | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | A'g 17 |
| * 7 | 3⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 22 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 50⅛ | 32 | AP&L 6 pf (3k) | 7 | 50 | 49½ | 50 | + ¼ |
| 45 | 28 | A P&L5pf(2½k) | 20 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¾ | + ¾ |
| 18⅜ | 8½ | Am Rad & St S | 64 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10½ | + ⅜ |
| 22⅝ | 11⅞ | Am Roll Mill | 39 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | — ½ |
| 80¼ | 50 | Am RM pf(1¾k) | 9 | 79⅞ | 79⅛ | 79¼ | Oct 17 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅜ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 3 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 9 | Am Seat (½e) | 3 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| 63 | 35½ | Am Sm & R (2) | 54 | 57 | 55¾ | 56¼ | — ⅛ |
| 140¼ | 127½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 2 | 139 | 138⅝ | 139 | + ¾ |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff Co(3a) | 1 | 68½ | 68¼ | 68½ | — ½ |
| 41 | 20⅛ | Am Steel Fdrs | 45 | 41 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (¼g) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 18¼ | 9 | Am Stove(1.55g) | 6 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | Oct 16 |
| 34½ | 15¼ | Am Sug Ref | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | +1 |
| 98 | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 92 | 91½ | 92 | + ¾ |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sum T (1) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Oct 17 |
| 170⅛ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 20 | 166¼ | 165½ | 165½ | — ½ |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 13 | 79 | 78½ | 78½ | |
| 89¾ | 75¼ | Am Tob B (5) | 15 | 81 | 80¼ | 81 | — ½ |
| 153¼ | 132 | Am Tob pf 6) | 1 | 143 | 143 | 143 | +1 |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 9 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ¼ |
| 14⅜ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 36 | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅜ |
| 97 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 2 | 90 | 90 | 90 | + ½ |
| 15¼ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 28 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ½ |
| 64¾ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 8 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | — ½ |
| 12 | 4 | Am Zinc L & S | 34 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 48 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 2 | 45 | 45 | 45 | +2 |
| 40 | 20¾ | Anaconda (¾g) | 120 | 34⅞ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ⅝ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 5 | 45 | 44 | 44 | +1½ |
| 27⅝ | 13½ | Anchor H (.45g) | 8 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22⅝ | — ¾ |
| 21 | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 3 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ½ |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 37 | 21 | Arch-D-M (¾g) | 7 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | Oct 17 |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 4 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | + ½ |
| 8¾ | 3⅝ | Armour Ill | 39 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 60 | 33¾ | Armour Ill p pf | 8 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ | +1⅜ |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Oct 4 |
| 58 | 31¾ | Arm Cork (¾g) | 16 | 37¾ | 36¾ | 37 | — ¾ |
| 13 | 7½ | Arnold C (⅝g) | 7 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅜ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | ArtloomCorp | 5 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ¼ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 16 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 78 | 70 | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | —1 |
| 65¾ | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 70 | 68¾ | 70 | +4¼ |
| 38 | 30 | Associates In (2) | 4 | 34 | 33¼ | 34 | Sep 27 |
| 42⅞ | 21 | Atch T & S F | 35 | 33⅜ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 71 | 50 | AT&SF pf(3½g) | 5 | 62¾ | 62½ | 62¾ | + ¾ |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 16 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ¼ |
| 26¾ | 5¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 3 | 20½ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| 26 | 9½ | Atl G&W In pf | 2 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | + ½ |
| 24⅞ | 18⅛ | Atl Refining (1) | 13 | 24¾ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | — ¼ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Ref pf (4) | 2 | 105½ | 105½ | 105¼ | Oct 16 |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 2 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 48⅜ | 43⅝ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | |
| 71 | 50 | Atlas Pow (1½g) | 1 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | |
| 8 | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 3½ | Aviation Corp | 81 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 21¼ | 9⅛ | Bald Loco ct | 147 | 21⅛ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ¼ |
| 8¾ | 3⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 23 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 3 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 19 | Bang & Ar (2) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | +1 |
| 21½ | 10¼ | Barber Asphalt | 9 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ¼ |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | Barns Oil (.90g) | 97 | 17⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | —1½ |
| 25¾ | 15¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾) | 10 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 4 | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26½ | + ¼ |
| 106½ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Sep 29 |
| 128½ | 104⅞ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | Oct 14 |
| 9½ | 7¼ | Belding-He (.70) | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 73½ | 70 | BelgNRpf(3.30e) | 2 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | A'g 23 |
| 31⅝ | 16⅜ | Bendix Av (½g) | 80 | 30⅞ | 30⅛ | 30¼ | — ⅜ |
| 21½ | 17⅞ | Ben Ind L(1.35g) | 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 17 |
| 55⅞ | 48⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | Oct 17 |
| 57½ | 32 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 12 | 40 | 39⅜ | 40 | +1 |
| 100 | 50¼ | Beth Steel (½g) | 188 | 93⅞ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | —2¼ |
| 18½ | 15½ | Beth S 5% pf (1) | 4 | 17¾ | 17⅝ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| 120⅛ | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 6 | 116½ | 115 | 116½ | +1½ |
| 29½ | 13⅞ | Bigelow-Sanf | 6 | 29 | 28¼ | 28¾ | Oct 17 |
| 24¼ | 14 | Black & Deck(1) | 5 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 14 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 16¾ | Boeing Airplane | 134 | 29½ | 28⅜ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| 28½ | 16 | Bohn A&B(¾g) | 1 | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 12½ | Bond Strs (.80) | 3 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden Co (.90g) | 14 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (¾g) | 30 | 28⅛ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 33¾ | 19½ | Bower Roll B(2) | 10 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | + ½ |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Brew Cp A(.60g) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Oct 16 |
| 15⅞ | 7¾ | Bridgeport Br | 13 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | Briggs Mfg 1g) | 55 | 25⅛ | 24¼ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs & Stra(3) | 1 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | Oct 14 |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 1 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | Oct 17 |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Tr | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Oct 15 |
| 13⅝ | 5⅛ | Bkly & Q T pf | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅛ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 23 | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 27 | Bkly-M Tr pf | 4 | 42 | 41¼ | 42 | + ½ |
| 30⅛ | 13⅝ | Bkly Un G (¼g) | 13 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 41 | 31⅛ | Brown Sh (1⅛g) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Sep 19 |
| 19⅞ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal(1¼g) | 32 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| 43⅝ | 25⅝ | Bucyrus-Erie | 12 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 18 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 3 | 5⅝ | Budd Wheel | 4 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 30 | 15½ | Bullard Co | 4 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | — ¼ |
| 21⅜ | 13⅞ | Bulova Watc (2) | 9 | 31 | 30¼ | 30¼ | + ¼ |
| 19⅜ | 11½ | Burling Mills (1) | 2 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Add (.30g) | 2 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| 7¾ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 14 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5¾ | Butler Br (.15g) | 7 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 6¼ | 2½ | ButteCop&Zinc | 5 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| 13¾ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 4 | 26½ | 25¾ | 26 | — ¼ |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif p pf (2½) | 2 | 51 | 51 | 51 | Oct 10 |
| 3¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 18 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅞ | Cal & Hec (¼g) | 18 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 9⅛ | Campbell Wyant | 7 | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry (½g) | 19 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | Canad Pacific | 39 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 41½ | 29½ | Can Mills (1¾g) | 4 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | Oct 16 |
| 8 | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 2 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 33 | 13⅞ | Carpent S (.70g) | 5 | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ | + ¾ |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Car & Gen (⅛g) | 3 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 94½ | 63½ | Case(JI)Co (5e) | 8 | 82¾ | 82⅜ | 82⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 64½ | 38½ | Caterpill Trac(2) | 19 | 62 | 61 | 61 | +1 |
| 107⅜ | 100½ | Caterpil T pf (5) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | Sep 28 |
| 29½ | 13⅜ | Celanese Corp | 61 | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ½ |
| 19½ | 7⅞ | Celotex Corp | 17 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 30¾ | 18½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 4 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26½ | + ½ |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 8 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 12¼ | 3¾ | Cent RR NJ | 10 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 6 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Century R M | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas (4) | 5 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | + ⅞ |
| 13 | 5⅛ | Cert-teed Prod | 5 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 22½ | 18 | Chain Belt (.60g) | 6 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | +1 |
| 30 | 17 | Champ Pap & F | 2 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | + ½ |
| 18½ | 6⅝ | Checker Cab | 3 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 47¼ | 27 | Ches & Ohio (2) | 58 | 44½ | 43¼ | 43¼ | — ¾ |
| 92½ | 86 | Ches & O pf (4) | 6 | 86¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | |
| 29½ | 17¼ | Ches Corp(1.20g) | 31 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill pf | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 8 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 3⅝ | 1¼ | Chi & N West pf | 6 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Oct 13 |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | Oct 13 |
| 13½ | 9½ | Chi MailOr(⅝g) | 4 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Chi M St P&P | 7 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Oct 17 |
| 1⅝ | ½ | Chi M S P&P pf | 5 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 17 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 39½ | 30⅝ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 36 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | + ¾ |
| 48½ | 44 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | Oct 17 |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 1⅝ | ½ | C R I & P 6%pf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct 17 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | C R I & P 7%pf | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Oct 14 |
| 15¼ | 10 | Chick CotO(⅜g) | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Oct 17 |
| 13⅛ | 5 | Childs Co | 9 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 94⅜ | 53⅝ | Chrysler (4g) | 79 | 92⅞ | 91¼ | 91½ | —1⅝ |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City I & F (.90g) | 5 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ¼ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | City Stores | 8 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ¼ |
| 32½ | 15 | Clark Eq (1¼g) | 13 | 33 | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ¼ |
| 33½ | 20½ | Clev Graph B(1) | 7 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ | + ¾ |
| 60⅛ | 34⅝ | ClimaxMol(1.20) | 17 | 46⅞ | 45¾ | 46⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 35⅛ | 21¼ | Cluett Pea (¾g) | 10 | 33⅞ | 33 | 33⅞ | + ½ |
| 133 | 105 | Coca-Cola (2g) | 1 | 113 | 113 | 113 | |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (⅛) | 25 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13¾ | |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 1 | 104 | 103 | 104 | Oct 6 |
| 38⅛ | 20¼ | Collins & A (¾g) | 3 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 11⅞ | Col Fuel & Iron | 6 | 24¼ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 24⅞ | 14 | Col Br A (1.05g) | 5 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| 24¾ | 14 | Col Br B (1.05g) | 6 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20¾ | + ¾ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 89 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&EpfA(6) | 7 | 84¼ | 83¾ | 83¾ | + ⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 6⅝ | C Pic vtc(2½c%f) | 3 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 16 | Col Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 94 | 73 | Col Carb (4) | 1 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | + ¾ |
| 57 | 38¾ | Coml Credit(4) | 17 | 47¾ | 47 | 47½ | — ⅜ |
| 109⅝ | 98½ | Coml Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | Oct 16 |
| 60 | 42 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 9 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ | —1½ |
| 110½ | 103¾ | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Oct 4 |
| 16 | 8⅝ | Coml Solvents | 57 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Com'th & South | 16 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com & Sou pf(3) | 10 | 69⅞ | 69 | 69½ | — ¼ |
| 31⅜ | 25⅝ | Com Ed (1.65g) | 54 | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | 30¼ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con-Nairn (¾g) | 11 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | + ¼ |
| 7 | 5 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ¼ |
| 28¼ | 15½ | Cons Aircraft | 128 | 28⅝ | 27⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅜ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 2 | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ½ |
| 11 | 4⅝ | Cons Cop (.30g) | 19 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison(2) | 71 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30½ | — ¼ |
| 108½ | 101⅜ | Cons Edis pf (5) | 8 | 106¼ | 105⅞ | 106¼ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 1 | Con Film Ind | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Oct 17 |
| 12⅛ | 7¾ | Consol F pf(⅜k) | 2 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅞ | 4⅜ | Cons Laundries | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 30 |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## New Relationship Of Government To Industry Presaged

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18—Government sources in Washington estimate the free purchasing power of England and France at more than $10,000,000,000, Dr. Leverett S. Lyon, Executive Vice-President of Brookings Institution, told the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association in convention at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel here, today.

"We may be reasonably certain that there will be generally increased industrial production in this country so long as these nations have the means of paying us," he said. "After that, only on credit."

Dr. Lyon, chief speaker at the seventy-ninth semi-annual convention of the association, saw American private industry facing new problems in the form of more complicated regulations, more possibilities of legislative change, new administrative agencies with which to deal and the risk of unexpected administrative rulings.

### Sees New Problems

"These new attitudes and new relationships of government to industry constitute perhaps the basic new problem of American industrial life," he declared. "They make the businessman's problems less one of seeking markets, lowering costs and meeting competition, and more one of adjusting himself to a framework of legislation in every aspect of his business."

Dr. Lyon said that if this nation entered the European war, "war, in turn, will become the No. 1 problem of our industrial life."

"Government in the last war entered the productive life of the nation on an unprecedented scale," he added. "It would go farther this time."

Charles R. Hook, Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers and President of the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio, another speaker, made a strong plea for private enterprise, which he declared was the best system the world has ever known, and called upon its advocates to defend it.

"It is up to us to protect it now," he said, "for we may as well admit that democracy is being threatened.

"Never before has American industry had in its hands so complete and persuasive a collection of facts showing industry's contributions to human welfare. We know now better than ever just what private enterprise means to the American citizen in terms of his own well-being.

### Growth of Wealth Rapid

"The wealth created in our nation in a little over 150 years has equalled all the wealth created in the world in all the years before we became a free nation. In everything that makes life better and happier, the United States is far out in front. . . ."

Mr. Hook linked the "incentive motive" with the "profit motive," holding that here was the mainspring of the American system.

"When we permit actions that check and harass incentive, we block progress," he said. "To save the American way of life today, we must whip the soap-box orator, the pseudo-economist and the irresponsible promiser by placing the facts in the hands of the man in the street.

"It is not reasonable that the great rank and file of our people will militantly rise to the defense of the free enterprise system unless they can see the relation between its continued operation and their personal well-being. Those who have the facts must take off their coats and give their time and join the army of enlightenment, so that democracy may know the truth."

## Business Personals

Felix Hargrett, Herbert C. Taylor and Lester C. Gifford were promoted to be assistant secretaries of the Home Insurance Company, Mr. Hargrett has been manager of the Washington office of The Home since September, 1938; Mr. Taylor has been assistant general adjuster since Nov. 14, 1938, and Mr. Gifford has been supervisor of the automobile department since March 11, 1935.

Stanley R. Rowland announces the formation of Rowland & Co. with offices at 67 Broad Street, New York, to transact a general municipal business.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 18

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $3.99⅞ | $3.99⅞ | $4.8397 |
| Cables | 3.99½ | 3.99⅝ | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0226¼ | .0226½ | † |
| Belgium—belga | .1680 | .1675 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2243 | .2245 | ‡ |
| Italy—lira | .0503 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | †† | †† | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5310 | .5309 | § |
| Sweden—krona | .2383 | .2384 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2272 | .2273 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .1933 | .1933 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0076 | .0076 | .0220 |
| Finland—finmark | .0195x | .0191 | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1760 | .1800x | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | †† | †† | .1899 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0370x | .0370x | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0073x | .0073x | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0230x | .0233x | .0298 |
| **South American** | | | |
| Argentina—peso‡ | .2340-65 | .2350 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis‡ | .0510 | .0510 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1900 | .1900 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .4000 | .4000 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2365 | .2365 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3040 | .3040 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5410 | .5410 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2525 | .2525 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0762½ | .0756 | * |
| Sta Stimnts—dol | .4700 | .4700 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8925 | .8900 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2100x | .2075x | § |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 8.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | 3¼s '45-43 | 108.24 | 108.18 | 108.24 |
| 29 | 3¼s '46-44 | 108.26 | 108.23 | 108.24 |
| 4 | 4s '54-44 | 112.20 | 112.20 | 112.20 |
| 5 | 2⅞s '47-45 | 106.15 | 106.15 | 106.15 |
| 2 | 3s '48-46 | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.18 |
| 7 | 4¼s '52-47 | 116.25 | 116.20 | 116.20 |
| 10 | 2s '47 | 102.10 | 102.10 | 102.10 |
| 39 | 2⅞s '51-48 | 105.20 | 105.18 | 105.19 |
| 10 | 2½s '48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 72 | 2½s '53-49 | 103.10 | 103 | 103 |
| 25 | 2½s '52-50 | 103.16 | 103.8 | 103.12 |
| 41 | 2¾s '54-51 | 104.18 | 104.12 | 104.12 |
| 122 | 3s '55-51 | 107.21 | 107.6 | 107.21 |
| 224 | 2⅞s '60-55 | 104.25 | 104.8 | 104.12 |
| 110 | 2¾s '59-56 | 103.17 | 103.16 | 103.16 |
| 163 | 2¾s '63-58 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 103.9 |
| 90 | 2¾s '65-60 | 103.10 | 103.1 | 103.5 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3s '47-42 | 104.24 | 104.24 | 104.24 |
| 5 | 3s '49-44 | 105.30 | 105.30 | 105.30 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3s '52-44 | 105.24 | 105.24 | 105.24 |
| 5 | 1⅞s '47-45 | 99.23 | 99.23 | 99.23 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alb P Wrap 6s '48 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 11 | Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 79 | 78½ | 78½ |
| 11 | Alleghany cv 5s '49 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 44 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 46⅞ | 46½ | 46¾ |
| 2 | Allegh Val 4s '42 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 7 | Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 109¾ | 109½ | 109¾ |
| 14 | Am & For P5s 2030 | 60 | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 20 | AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 101⅜ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 2 | Am T&T 3½s '43 | 109⅝ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 29 | Am T&T 3¼s '66 | 104½ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 8 | Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 6 | Am W W & E 6s '75 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 6 | Anaconda Cop 4½s '50 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 | Ang Const Austria deb '67 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 1 | Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 2 | Arm Del 4s '57 | 97¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 17 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 97⅛ | 08⅜ | 97⅛ |
| 22 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 | AT&SF 4½s '48 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 | A C Line cit 4s '52 | 70⅛ | 70 | 70 |
| 6 | A C Line 4½s '64 | 67⅛ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 3 | A C Line 5s '45 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 6 | Atl Refin 3s '53 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 5 | B&O rfg 6s '95 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 4 | B&O 1st 5s '48 | 69½ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| 9 | B&O 1st 5s '48 ct | 69½ | 68⅞ | 69⅛ |
| 12 | B&O rfg 4½s '95 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 18 | B&O rfg 5s '95 ct | 30⅞ | 30 | 30⅛ |
| 10 | B&O 5s '96F | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 8 | B&O 5s '96 F ct | 30¼ | 30 | 30 |
| 3 | B&O 5s 2000D | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 3 | B&O 5s 2000 D ct | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 47 | B&O cv 4½s '60 | 22¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 29 | B&O cv 4½s '60 ct | 21¼ | 21 | 21 |
| 23 | B&O 1st 4s '48 | 69½ | 69 | 69 |
| 18 | B&O 1st 4s '48 reg | 66½ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| 5 | B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct | 61½ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 11 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 28 | Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 102 | 101½ | 102 |
| 31 | Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 111⅞ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 24 | Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 98⅛ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 5 | Bost&Me 3s '67 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 16 | Bost&Me 3¾s '61 | 38⅜ | 38¼ | 38½ |
| 16 | Bost&Me 5s '55 | 42⅞ | 42¼ | 42⅞ |
| 5 | Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct | 71⅛ | 71 | 71 |
| 15 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 72¾ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 7 | Bkly UnElist 5s '50 | 80⅞ | 80 | 80⅛ |
| 1 | Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 | Bkly U Gas 5s '57B | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 11 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 2 | Bush Term 5s '55 | 45¼ | 45 | 45 |
| 15 | Cal Ore Pow 4s '66 | 99½ | 98¾ | 99½ |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 17 | Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 8 | Can Nat 5s 69 Oct | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 15 | Can Nat Rl 4½s '57 | 98 | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 | Can Nor 6½s '46 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 16 | Can Pac 5s '44 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | Can Pac 4½s '46 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 7 | Can Pac 4½s '60 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 17 | Can Pac 4s perp | 57⅝ | 56⅞ | 57 |
| 3 | Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 81 | 80¾ | 80¼ |
| 3 | Cen of Ga 5½s '59 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 3 | Cen of Ga 5s '59 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 3 | Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 | Cen Pac 5s '60 | 57½ | 57 | 57 |
| 5 | Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 74½ | 74⅜ | 74½ |
| 4 | Cen R R N J 5s '87 | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18½ |
| 18 | Cen Pac 1st 5s '87 reg | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 2 | Certain td 5½s '48 | 74 | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 8 | C&O 4½s '92 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 6 | C & O 3½s '96 D | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¾ |
| 8 | C&O rfg 3½s '96 E | 96¾ | 96⅜ | 96¾ |
| 11 | CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 92¾ | 92½ | 92¾ |
| 9 | CB&Q 4½s '77 | 87 | 86⅜ | 87 |
| 3 | CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 8 | CB&Q 3¼s Ill '49 | 99⅞ | 99½ | 99⅞ |
| 2 | Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 23 | Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ |
| 2 | CM&SP 3½s 89B | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 11 | CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| 2 | CM&SP 4¾s 89 F | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 | CM&SP 4½s 89C | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 4 | CM&SP 4½s 89E | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 22 | CMSP & P 4½s 2000 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 25 | CMSP & P 5s '75 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9⅜ |
| 1 | Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 23 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 |
| 9 | Chi&NW rfg 5s2037 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¾ |
| 8 | Chi & NW24½s 2037 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10 |
| 16 | Chi&NW4½s 2037C | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 1 | Chi & NW 4s 87 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 7 | Chi & NW 3½s 87 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 7 | Chi & NW 3½s 87 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 11 | CRI & P 4½s 52A | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 53 | CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 6 | C R I & P 4s 88 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 5 | C R I & P rfg 4s434 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1 | C T H & SE inc 5s60 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 2 | Ch Un Sta 4s 44 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11 | Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 8 | Ch Un Sta 3½s 51 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 |
| 4 | Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 91½ | 91¼ | 91½ |
| 3 | Childs Co 5s 43 | 59 | 58⅝ | 59 |
| 1 | Cin Un Term 3½s 71 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 23 | CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 60⅜ | 60 | 60 |
| 10 | Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 17 | Clev Sh Line 4½s 61 | 80 | 79⅞ | 80 |
| 1 | Clev Un Term 3½s 72 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 2 | Clev Un Ter 5s 73 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 | Col F & I 5s 70 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 16 | Col & So 4½s 80 | 42 | 41½ | 41½ |
| 2 | Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 6 | Colmbia G 5s 52 May | 103⅜ | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| 17 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 102⅜ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 15 | Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 106⅞ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 66 | Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58 | 120½ | 120¼ | 120½ |
| 3 | Conn R & L 4½s 51 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 | Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 24 | Con Edis 3½s 48 | 106⅜ | 106 | 106 |
| 5 | Con Edis 3½s '58 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 20 | Con Edis 3½s '56 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11 | Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 | Consol'n Coal 5s '60 | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ |
| 15 | Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ |
| 1 | Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 | Container 5s '43 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48 | 112½ | 112 | 112½ |
| 2 | Crane Co 3½s '51 | 102⅞ | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| 1 | Crucible Stl 4½s '48 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5 | Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 33½ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 2 | Cuba RR 7½s '46 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 | Cuba R R 5s '52 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 44 | Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66½ |
| 1 | Del P & L 4s '69 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 12 | D & R G 4s '36 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 2 | D & R G West 5s '55 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 24 | D & R G W 5s '55 asd | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 16 | D & R G West 5s '78 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 5 | Det Ed 4½s '61 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 2 | Det Ed 4s '65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 | Det T Tun 4½s '61 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 14 | Dow Chem 3s '51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 | Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 | Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 5 | Ten V & G cn 5s '56 reg | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 3 | Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 15 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 15 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 19 | 17½ | 17½ |
| 10 | Erie rfg 4½s '96 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 5 | Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 | Fed Lt &T 1st 6s '42 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| 27 | FirestoneT&R 3½s '48 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 7 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 99⅜ | 9¼ | 99⅜ |
| 4 | Gen Amer 3½s '52 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 30 | Gen Cable 5½s '47 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 | Gen Mot Accept 3¼s | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 35 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 76 | 75¼ | 75½ |
| 1 | Ga Car & Nor 5s 34 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 5 | Goodrich 4½s cv 56 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 6 | Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 85½ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 16 | Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 38 | Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 4 | Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 7 | Gt Nor 6s '36 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| 4 | G Bay & W deb B | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 3 | Gulf M & N 5s 50 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 1 | Gulf St Stl 4½s 61 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 4 | Housatonic 5s 37 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 17 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| 36 | Hudson Coal 5s62A | 39⅞ | 39 | 39⅜ |
| 12 | Hud & Man rfg 5s57 | 48 | 47½ | 48 |
| 14 | Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 4 | Ill Cen 4s 53 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| 6 | Ill Cen 1st&ref 4s 55 | 52¼ | 52⅛ | 52¼ |
| 27 | Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 52½ | 51¾ | 52 |
| 2 | Ill Cen 5s 55 | 63 | 62½ | 63 |
| 16 | IC&CSL&NO 5s63A | 56 | 55¼ | 55⅜ |
| 1 | IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 67 | Inland Stl 4s 63 | 108¼ | 107 | 108¼ |
| 11 | Interb R Tr 7s 32 | 63¼ | 63 | 63¼ |
| 5 | Interb R Tr 7s32 ct | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ |
| 2 | Interb RTr rfg 5s66 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 2 | Interb RTr rfg 5s66 ct | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 2 | Interb RTr 1st cv 4s 47 | 94¾ | 93¾ | 93⅝ |
| 5 | Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 9 | Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 | Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 4 | Int Mercantile Mar 6s 41 | 65⅞ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 2 | Int Paper 6s 55 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 2 | Int Paper 5s 47 | 99½ | 99 | 99½ |
| 13 | Int T&T 4½s 52 | 47¼ | 47 | 47¼ |
| 14 | Int T&T 5s 55 | 51⅞ | 51½ | 51⅞ |
| 6 | Jones & Lau Stl 4s61 | 95 | 94½ | 95 |
| 1 | KCFtS & Mem 4s36 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 13 | KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct | 33 | 32¾ | 33 |
| 7 | K C South 5s 50 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 4 | K C South 3s 50 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 2 | K C Term 4s '60 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 6 | Keith rB F'n 6s '46 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 | Kings Co Lt 6½s '54 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 22 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Lac Gas 6s 42A | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ |
| 3 | Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 6 | Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | Lac Gas 5s '52 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 2 | Lac Gas 5s '39 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 15 | Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 7 | Leh & N Y 4s '45 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 1 | Leh C&N 4½s 54A | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 2 | Leh Val HTerm 5s '54 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 1 | Leh Val4½s 2003 asd | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 6 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ |
| 1 | Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 9 | Loews 3½s '46 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 9 | Lone Star Gas 3½s '53 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 | Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 2 | Louis & N un 4s '40 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 10 | Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 81½ | 80½ | 81½ |
| 25 | Lon Gas & El3½s '66 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 1 | Maine Cen 4s '43 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 2 | Manati Sug 4s '57 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ |
| 8 | Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 63½ | 65 | 65½ |
| 1 | Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 1 | Met Ed 4½s '68 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 8 | Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 98⅞ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 | M&StL 4s '49 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 6 | MSP&SSM g'd 5s '38 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ |
| 23 | M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 27¼ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 1 | M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 36½ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 7 | M-K-Tex 4s '62B | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 6 | Mo Pac cv 5½s '49 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 31 | Mo Pac 5s '65A | 18¼ | 17½ | 18¼ |
| 14 | Mo Pac 5s '77F | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 4 | Mo Pac 5s '78G | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 44 | Mo Pac 5s '80H | 18 | 17½ | 17½ |
| 3 | Mo Pac 5s '81 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 4 | Mo gen 4s '75 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 14 | Mob&O Montg 5s'47 | 21¾ | 20 | 21½ |
| 60 | Mob & Oh 5s '38 | 34 | 31¾ | 34 |
| 52 | Mob & Ohio 4½s '75 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1 | MonWPaPub Sv4½s'60 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 6 | Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 98 | 97½ | 97¾ |
| 13 | Mor&Essex 5s '55 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 7 | Mor&Essex 4½s '55 | 45 | 44½ | 44½ |
| 3 | Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 2 | Mount St T&T3½s'68 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 3 | Nassau El 4s '51 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 32 | Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 29 | Nat Distill 3½s '49 | 100⅜ | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Natl Steel 3s 65 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 | N Eng RR 5s 45 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 3 | N Eng RR 4s 45 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 1 | New Eng T&T 5s 52 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 2 | N Eng T&T 4½s 61B | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| 1 | NJ Pow & L 4½s 60 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 | N O Pu Sv 5s 52A | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | N O Pub Sv 5s 55B | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 | N Orl Term 4s 53 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 | N O Tex&M 5½s 54 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 44 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69⅞ |
| 58 | NYC 4½s 2013A | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63¾ |
| 1 | NYC cv 6s 98 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | NYC 3¾s 46 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 4 | NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 2 | NYC & HR 4s 42 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 30 | NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 80⅜ | 80 | 80 |
| 18 | NY C & St L 5½s74A | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 50 | NY C & St L 4½s 78 | 62½ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 2 | NY C & St L 3½s 47 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 5 | NY Conn RR 4½s 53 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103½ |
| 1 | NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 | NY Dock 4s 51 reg | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 2 | NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 11 | NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 5 | NY LE & W C 5½s 42 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 15 | NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 8 | NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 12 | NYNH&H 4s 55 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 6 | NYNH&H 4s 56 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 | NY Ry 6s 58 st | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 40 | NY Steam 3½s 63 | 101 | 100⅞ | 100½ |
| 3 | NY Tel 4½s '39 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 10 | NJ&C Pow 5s '55A | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 2 | Norf Sou 5s '61A | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 | Norf & W 4s '96 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 2 | Norf & W 4s '06 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 10 | Nor Am Co 4s '59 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 | Nor Am Co 3¾s '54 | 105 | 104⅜ | 105 |
| 19 | Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 64¾ | 64 | 64¼ |
| 1 | Nor Pac 5s '77 F ct | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 | Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 | Nor Pac 4s '97 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 11 | Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 6 | Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105¼ |
| 2 | Ohio Ed 4s '67 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 4s 85 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |
| 6 | Ohio Ed 4½s '72 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 4 | Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43 | 195 | 105 | 105 |
| 27 | Ore RR & Nav 4s '46 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 | Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s46 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 3 | Or-WashRR&N4s61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 | Otis Steel 4½s '52A | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 1 | Pac Gas&El 3½s '66 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 21 | Pac G&E 3¾s '61 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ |
| 1 | Pac Gas&El 4s '64 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 1 | Pac T&T 3¼s '66B | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 15 | Pac T&T 4¼s66C | 104⅜ | 104¾ | 104⅜ |
| 3 | Para Pict cv 3¼s '47 | 80⅜ | 80½ | 80⅜ |
| 6 | Parmelee T 6s '44 | 48¼ | 48 | 48 |
| 11 | Penn Co 4s '63 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 10 | Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77 | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 11 | Pen P&L 3½s '69 | 105½ | 105 | 105½ |
| 24 | Pen P & Lt 4½s '74 | 104⅝ | 104¼ | 104⅝ |
| 1 | Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 4 | Pen RR 4½s dep 70 | 86 | 85½ | 85⅜ |
| 3 | Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 94 | 93¾ | 94 |
| 10 | Pen RR 4¼s '84E | 93⅞ | 93¾ | 93¼ |
| 9 | Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 87 | 86¾ | 87 |
| 2 | Pen RR 3½s '52 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 4 | Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 | 62¼ | 61½ | 62 |
| 2 | Peoria & E inc 4s '90 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 1 | Pere Marq 5s '56 | 75 | 74¼ | 74⅜ |
| 1 | Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| 3 | Pere Marq 4½s '56 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 3 | Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 113¼ | 113 | 113¼ |
| 4 | Phila Co 6s '67 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 12 | Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108⅛ |
| 5 | Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 5 | Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ |
| 8 | Phillips Pet 3s '53 | 114 | 113⅞ | 114 |
| 1 | PCC & SL 4s '75 B | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 | PCC & SL 4s '37 G | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 21 | Pitt Coke & Ir 5½s '52 | 99½ | 99⅜ | 99½ |
| 3 | Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 4 | PitWVa 4½s '60C | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 1 | Pitt Young & A 4s '48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 24 | Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 76¼ | 76 | 76 |
| 1 | Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 100 | Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 9 | PubSvc Nor 3½s '61 | 104⅝ | 104

Commerce and Finance

# Basis for Securities Strength Seen Predominantly Domestic

Business and Industry

## Sees 'Very Little Price Control' In Rocky Mtn. Region

WASHINGTON (AP)—W. H. Ferguson of Denver, Executive Vice-President of the Continental Oil Company, told the Monopoly Committee there was "very little control of prices" in the Rocky Mountain petroleum industry "except by some of the most strenuous competitive forces that exist today."

Discussing especially the situation in Wyoming, Mr. Ferguson said in response to questions by Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming that there was "complete competition" in the sale of crude oil and that "competition at service stations is complete—100 per cent."

Mr. O'Mahoney inquired whether the Continental Oil Company was not considered the "price leader" in the Rocky Mountain states.

"Continental is regarded as the price leader in the Rocky Mountain states," the witness agreed, "but if we had anything to do with it we would like to retire. If we reduce a price we are a real leader, but if we attempt to raise a price we become less and less leaders of anything."

Mr. O'Mahoney asked why companies like Socony-Vacuum and Standard Oil of California came into Wyoming and followed Continental price leadership.

"If there were real open competition," he asked, "would they not try to take your gallonage away?"

"I'm not sure they follow our leadership," the witness replied. "They may be making concessions to get business."

Mr. Ferguson testified that his company earned about $1 a share on 4,700,000 shares last yearnupjffi maq make in 1939 a showing equal to last year's.

Mr. Ferguson expressed the opinion that refining operations in Wyoming were being carried on at "uneconomically high levels," tending to drive down the price of crude oil in order to absorb freight costs in shipping surplus production out of the state.

"Wyoming is refining today more crude oil than normally would be refined with such a small local market," he said. He attributed this to the fact that the state's oil resources were "out of all proportion to the home market" and over-expansion to meet demands of the world war.

As a result, he said, most of the refinery output was necessarily sold in markets in other states in competition with other fields. This, he said, explained why the retail price of the company's gasoline was less in Denver than in Wyoming cities.

The witness said that retail gasoline prices were, nevertheless, from 2.24 to 2.48 cents per gallon lower in Wyoming than they would be if the gasoline were brought in from Kansas and Oklahoma fields.

He contended also that, disregarding higher taxes and increased dealers' margins, the refined price of gasoline was 9 cents a gallon lower today than it was in 1922 although there had been "enormous improvement in quality" during the same period.

"This has been wholly obscured in the minds of the public," he added, "by the increase in taxes and dealers' margins."

Mr. Ferguson told Chairman O'Mahoney that the "public of Wyoming, if properly advised, would welcome construction of pipelines and the enlarged market for the state's crude production."

Mr. Ferguson said the railroads were preparing to make "almost revolutionary adjustments" on petroleum freight rates to meet truck competition.

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## Huge Meat Order Goes to Argentina

*By the Associated Press*

Buenos Aires

One of the largest individual transactions in the history of the Argentine packing industry was disclosed when the Government announced Argentina had sold 200,000 tons of meat to Great Britain and France.

The meat, 170,000 tons of chilled and frozen beef and 30,000 tons of frozen mutton, will be forwarded within 16 months.

It was estimated nearly 600,000 head of cattle would be involved in the order.

## Agents Tell How G. M. Tried to Get GMAC New Business

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Government lawyers started off the second week of the General Motors Corporation anti-trust trial here by putting into the record more testimony of the firm's efforts to gain business for the General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

A federal jury and Judge Walter C. Lindley of Danville, Ill., are trying the automobile firm, the G. M. A. C., two other subsidiaries, and 17 individuals on charges they conspired to force dealers to finance installment sales through the corporation's credit companies.

Seven dealers testified General Motors officials had urged them repeatedly to give most of their financing business to the acceptance corporation.

Charles J. Phillips of Oak Park, Chicago suburb, said his Pontiac dealer's contract was cancelled March 4, 1938, after he had taken his retail sales paper to another company.

Clifton W. Majers, former Fort Worth (Texas) Chevrolet dealer, told the jury W. E. Holler, Chevrolet sales manager and a defendant, once said he would not let any dealers do business with any firm except G. M. A. C.

Mr. Phillips said General Motors men gave him a sales talk for G. M. A. C. at least once a month.

He cut down on his dealings with the acceptance corporation, he said, because it required him to assume responsibility for unpaid balances on repossessed automobiles.

## Bank Clearings Are Slightly Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Oct. 11 dropped sharply from the preceding week, and were only slightly above the comparable 1938 period, despite the fact the 1938 week had only five business days owing to the Columbus Day holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest clearings of $4,548,622,000 increased 2.1 per cent from $4,455,516,000 a year ago, but were $1,187,470,000 under the previous week.

New York turnover of $2,455,898,000 was 14.6 per cent less than $2,874,525,000 in the like 1938 week. Volume of outside cities, however, at $2,092,724,000 was 32.4 per cent greater than last year's $1,580,991,000.

Most outside cities showed substantial increases over the 1938 week, including Detroit 44.8 per cent, Atlanta 43.7, St. Louis 41.1, Omaha 40.5, Pittsburgh 4.0, Baltimore 38.1, Cleveland 37.3, and Minneapolis 36.8.

Chicago clearings totaled $296,300,000, or 28.3 per cent ahead of $231,000,000 in 1938.

## Decline in Canadian Retail Purchasing

OTTAWA (CP)—Dollar volume of retail purchasing in 1938 was $2,404,756,000, a decrease of only 2 per cent from the 1937 valume of $2,453,715,000, and a 9 per cent increase over the 1936 figure, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Alberta sales, at $161,491,000 showed an increase of 6 per cent over the 1937 total of $152,408,000, while Saskatchewan at $129,309,000 and Manitoba at $170,690,000 were unchanged. All other provinces showed decreases.

Sales for other provinces, with 1937 figures in brackets follow: Quebec $561,192,000 ($565,921,000); Ontario $988,698,000, ($1,022,068,000); Nova Scotia $95,819,999 ($99,336,000); British Columbia $222,386,000 ($232,740,000); Prince Edward Island $11,122,000 ($11,748,000); New Brunswick $71,637,000 ($76,656,000).

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Interest Begins
OCT. 21

## Air Traffic Jumps On U. S. Air Lines In Latin America

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Passenger, mail and express air traffic on American-owned lines in Latin America has taken an "extraordinary jump" since the outbreak of war in Europe and there is every likelihood that it will continue to increase, according to Capt. Harold R. Harris.

Captain Harris, who has just returned home here from a two months' inspection tour of all South American countries, said today that the traffic increase on American lines came from a curtailment of service by European competitors and from the burst of diplomatic and commercial activity loosed by the war.

**Germans Still Competing**

Captain Harris dispelled reports, however, that European competition had been completely eliminated in Latin America, saying that while British, French and German lines in South America had shut down with the outbreak of war, the French and German lines had resumed most of their schedules within 10 days. Air-France is still flying mail across the South Atlantic and paralleling Pan American's schedule between Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, while only one or two of the more than half a dozen German air affiliates in South America were now suspended.

He added, nevertheless, that the drop in German commercial activity in South America, as well as the increasing difficulty which European nations would experience in maintaining their large air line subsidies, were expected to result in a continued decrease in Pan American's European competition there.

**Big U. S. Advance**

France and Germany were maintaining service there not so much in the hope of present profits as in a determination to keep their foot in the door, he held.

Discussing American air traffic advances in Latin America, Captain Harris said that passenger traffic in August of this year was 50 per cent above that of August, 1938, while last September it was 100 per cent above that of a year ago. Mail carried on Pan American craft had jumped up 300 per cent with the outbreak of war, but had now settled back to an increase of about 100 per cent due to the resumption of French South Atlantic air mail service, he added.

Captain Harris held that the Pan American Conference in Panama, coupled with the New Deal's good neighbor policy, had made Latin America increasingly friendly to an expansion of American air facilities. He added that there was a very good chance that Washington might aid this expansion through new subsidies.

## Westinghouse Seeks More Aviation Work

CHICAGO (AP)—A. W. Robertson, Chairman of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, said in an interview here that the company has been considering a more vigorous entry into the manufacture of electrical parts and equipment for the aviation industry.

Mr. Robertson added, however, that plans were entirely nebulous.

The company's business, he said, was considerably better now than last, or any year since the beginning of the depression, except for a brief spurt in 1937.

"Most of this improvement," Mr. Robertson said he believed, "was due not to war or the stimulation of war, but to sound, steady recovery in the country's economy." Westinghouse, he said, had virtually no European orders.

Mr. Robertson and other executives of the company are touring the Middle West "to get acquainted," he said.

## North German Lloyd Ends Bond Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—The North German Lloyd, the German shipping organization, has announced suspension of interest on $11,322,500 of sinking fund bonds, due 1947, which were issued in refunding of 6 per cent bonds sold here in 1927.

The majority of holders of the 6 per cent bonds had consented to a change in fixed interest to 4 per cent in fixed interest and 2 per cent in contingent interest.

## Shipping Problems Hold Up Mexican Oil for Europe

MEXICO CITY (AP)—An informed source said that transportation problems brought on by the war had caused the accumulation in Houston, Texas, of $1,000,000 worth of petroleum products owned by the Mexican Government and consigned to Europe.

The same source said Mexico had sold all the oil she could produce this year, but "is having some trouble just now getting tank ships to move it to Europe."

The war brought an end to Mexico's oil-barter deal with Germany. Italy, which for some time has been asking for more Mexican oil, recently agreed with the Government to trade rayon for petroleum. There is a heavy demand here for rayon.

For months Mexico has been shipping oil to Houston for refining and then moving it to Europe.

## Skepticism Arises as to Bullish Effect of War on U. S. Economy

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Perhaps the most interesting aspect of yesterday's sharp stock market advance was the concurrent strength in governments.

The market advance seemed quite significant. One more day of the same strength would take the averages through the September highs and indicate that the long-waited breakout had come—and on the upside.

Domestic news seems a much more reasonable explanation of the upswing than the foreign news.

**Significance of Market Rise**

The rise in the government bond market, which incidentally was paralleled by a similar sharp upward movement in high-grade corporates and rails, is a departure from the conventional war-market pattern of the last month. In September when stocks went up bonds went down. Now they go up together.

True, war news may have given the immediate impetus. First, the Firth of Forth air raids seem to indicate the war is still on, and the worse they get the less likely is a deal between the Allies and the German Army to sell out Hitler and put Europe back to normalcy. Second, the prospects at Washington for scrapping the arms embargo and letting the Allies have our planes and anti-aicraft guns seem much closer, readily signalized by some new highs in the airplane groups of stocks and a recommendation by a noted foreign investment counselor to buy Boeing.

Nevertheless there are many reasons for skepticism about the coming bullish influence of the war on our economy.

First off, the consumption of raw materials in the Allied countries may not step up as fast as it did in the last war. After all, the principal belligerents have been preparing for war in recent years at a feverish gait compared with pre-1914 preparations. The motor was using a lot of gas even before the clutch was let in on September 3. Barrons' has just published an estimate that in the last year Europe has spent some $28,000,000,000 on armaments (this is billions not millions, and is about 28 times our American outlays).

**Limits on Consumption**

And now that the war has started, the consumption which can affect the American economy (through transoceanic demand) cannot increase much more because, first, the German demand is cut off, and second, the war is being fought very deliberately. A tank division may take 400 gallons of gas to the mile but they aren't going many miles; and so on through the other weapons.

Moreover the changeover from peace to war has, at least so far, deranged rather than accelerated the Allies' economies. An increase in unemployment is actually reported from England. There are no such phenomenal withdrawals of manpower from the factories as in 1914-1918; there aren't places in the lines to put the men; London would-be volunteers report great difficulties in enlisting, and Englishmen in this country who want to enlist have to pay their own way over.

Then the demand for commodities for Europe is not picking up. The Allies are reported to have two to six months' oil supplies. New supplies are coming in from Venezuela and the Barco concession.

In copper, the British empire has some 500,000 tons of output, enough for all its current needs; it has all the needed wheat, tin, rubber, and wool; has placed very low prices on these by American price standards, and appears to have corralled the supply of such staples as wool more for the purpose of keeping the surplus out of German hands than of using it in the war or holding up American buyers.

**Not An Exhausting War**

In short, this is so far neither an exhausing war nor an exciting war. Belligerent purchases here so far have been surprisingly low. The convoy problem is not yet fully solved. It may or may not be significant that the American industry currently in Wall Street's eye as preparing for the most spectacular fourth-quarter performance is one whose foreign market, that of automobiles, has been shot to pieces in Europe (though somewhat improved in South America).

The mine run of business news has contained a good many recent minor vexations. The steel industry is now running round 90 per cent of rated capacity, which means at an absolute all-time high output, and so is in the princely stage of its traditional prince-and-pauper cycle; but it is suffering the current troubles of princes. It is between the upper and nether millstones of cost and price.

The heat is on from Washington against a mark-up for the first quarter of 1940, and the Anti-Monopoly Committee will roll the steel industry over its barrel beginning October 30; while on the costs side scrap steel prices are out of control, there is a bottleneck in pig iron production, and the C. I. O.-S. W. O. C. is reputedly just waiting for a price advance to ask for more wages.

The textile industry, too, has its little troubles. Running round 85 per cent of capacity, most plants are on an 80-hour week but some print cloth plants are going on a 120-hour week (three 40-hour shifts) and though on the 80-hour week there are enough textile orders on hand to last the year out, the 120-hour week doesn't look so good.

**That New Working Week**

Then there are a lot of manufacturing plants which are going to be on the spot October 24 to adjust to the new 42-hour maximum working week. It's an inconvenient work-week, compared to the 44-hour maximum; it doesn't leave much for Saturday, and the two extra hours are hard to arrange. Most plants are working the full 44 hours now, and so will probably keep on, so that the change in the law means in effect one more hour's pay for the same week (i.e. time and a half for the last two of the 44 hours). This is in addition to the raise in pay of the 700,000 people estimated now to be working at less than the new 30-cent minimum hourly wage. Incidentally Elmer Andrews' resignation was expected, but not Colonel Fleming's appointment.

Furthermore, labor troubles may cut down the automobile industry's anticipated record output of 1,250,000 cars. The C. I. O. has a neat strategy; it works on only one major producer at a time, like Chrysler at present. While that particular company is slowed down, C. I. O. members working on other cars get the benefit of what orders are switched due to slow delivery.

Yet the market seems to be saying that these are minor difficulties. Never sell on strikes is the word. The upward spiral of business acceleration is continuing. The arms embargo will soon be lifted. The more absurd of the proposed limitations on American shipping are about to be lifted, probably to leave only Administration power to keep American ships out of European waters. Army and navy expenditures are to be expanded soon, legally or illegally. The danger of our being drawn into the war abates with every week.

## Los Angeles Uses National Plan to Get Transshipment Cargo

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES — Transshipment—that sort of commerce to which such ports as New York, Liverpool, Shanghai, and Hamburg owe much of their development—is being courted for this harbor in a nation-wide campaign.

While transshipment cargo may leave only a few dollars a ton in passing through a port, its movement nevertheless is sought for its boon to pay rolls and local services auxiliary to shipping, such as warehousing, shipbuilding, repairs, supplies, bunkering, trucking, financing, brokerage, towage, and salvage.

A transshipment committee has been set up by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the group largely responsible for the spectacular growth of the man-made harbor which is already one of the nation's busiest.

The committee is channelling its campaign via news letters to firms throughout the nation, in an attempt to get the harbor designated as a transshipment point.

The monthly news letters point out that as to intercoastal and to a large extent off-shore shipping, this is the first major port-of-call inbound and the last outbound, claimed to be among advantages "not available to shippers and consignees via any other Pacific Coast port."

## Cotton Consumption Rises in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during September totaled 624,902 bales of lint and 82,446 of linters, compared with 628,448 and 73,646 during August this year, and 533,399 and 72,149 during September last year.

Cotton on hand Sept. 30 included:

In consuming establishments 870,862 bales of lint and 303,293 of linters, compared with 653,874 and 288,784 on Aug. 31 this year, and 1,107,351 and 264,086 on Sept. 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 14,175,815 bales of lint and 88,444 of linters, compared with 11,805,195 and 81,818 on Aug. 31 this year, and 13,033,511 and 97,189 on Sept. 30 last year.

Imports during September totaled 9,746 bales, compared with 13,494 during August this year, and 10,631 during September last year.

Exports during September totaled 649,057 bales of lint and 30,197 of linters, compared with 218,792 and 33,017 during August this year, and 388,658 and 15,323 during September last year.

## Erie Seeks $7,000,000 Issue for Rail Purchase

WASHINGTON (AP)—John A. Hadden, trustee of the Erie Railroad, applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $7,000,000 of Erie Railroad-Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railway collateral trust certificates.

The certificates would be sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at par and the money used in purchasing, for $7,900,000, the entire capital stock of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley, which forms a part of the Erie system. The stock now is owned by Atlantic Leased Lines, Ltd., an English company.

## NICB Says Tax Reserve Already Nearly Depleted

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—With tax collections at the highest level in the Nation's history, the Federal Government would find it far more difficult to finance a new war emergency than it did during the first World War, according to the National Industrial Conference Board in a comparative study of the fiscal position of the United Staets today with that of the World War period.

Practically all the tax expedients resorted to during the first World War have been revived in recent years and new forms of taxation have been devised to finance one or another of the programs to achieve economic recovery or social security, with the result that "important new sources of revenue would be hard, if not impossible, to find," the Board says.

"The most striking feature of the fiscal position of the Federal Government in 1914," the board statement continues, "was the Nation's large unused reserve of tax-paying power. For 1913, the ratio of all tax collections to national income was 7 per cent. Federal tax collections, of which one-half came from customs duties, were very light, amounting to only a little more than 2 per cent of national income.

"In 1939, we are by contrast a heavily taxed nation. The ratio of Federal, state and local tax collections to national income is estimated at 22.4 per cent for 1938. For Federal taxes alone the ratio was 9.5 per cent."

Further comparison, the board continues, shows that the Federal interest-bearing debt in 1913 amount to $966,000,000, while on June 30, 1939, it was $39,886,000,000. The single item of interest payments on the national debt since 1934 has exceeded total Federal expenditures prior to the fiscal year 1915, the board asserted.

"Costs imposed by the War of 1914-'18 and the obligation assumed by government during the last seven years, together with a changing concept of the role of government, have meant the elimination of much of the reserve of tax-paying power we enjoyed in 1914," it added.

## Quantity and Value Of Canadian-Mined Gold Sets a Record

OTTAWA (CP)—Quantity and value of gold produced in Canada in 1938 were the greatest ever recorded in the history of the Canadian mining industry, the amount from all primary sources totalling 4,725,117 fine ounces valued at $166,205,990 compared with 4,096,213 at $143,326,493 in 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Of the total 1938 output, Ontario mines contributed 2,896,477 fine ounces, Quebec 881,263, British Columbia 605,617 and Manitoba 185,706 while lesser quantities were recovered in the Yukon, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, the Northwest Territories and Alberta.

According to preliminary statistics of world production, Canada ranked third as a gold producing country in 1938, being surpassed in output only by the Union of South Africa and Russia. Canada's total gold production since the first recording of gold statistics in 1858 was 65,131,533 ounces valued at $1,650,506,113.

Practically all of Canada's newly-mined bullion is sold to the Dominion Government through the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa or the Assay Office in Vancouver. This gold is refined, converted into fine gold bars weighing approximately 400 ounces each, and is disposed of in world markets wherever the most advantageous net price can be obtained.

## Canadian Customs Revenues Expand

OTTAWA (CP)—Customs and excise revenues during September reflected the new taxes imposed at the special wartime session of Parliament, totaling $29,080,977, an increase of $4,313,873 over September, 1938, figures released by the National Revenue Department indicated.

Customs duties totaled $10,263,922, an increase of $3,367,490, and excise duties jumped to $6,671,919, an increase of $2,150,895. Excise taxes fell off $1,191,641 to $12,099,840 and sundry collections totaled $45,294, a decrease of $12,870.

(At the special session the budget increased excise duties on cigarettes, tobacco, wines, spirits, and beers, while customs duties on tea and coffee also were raised.)

This September increase was not enough, however, to prevent a decrease in the six-month period ended Sept. 30, compared with the same period last year. The total was $140,885,584, a decline of $4,806,102.

## Home Mutual Deposit-Loan Reports Gain in Quarter

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Upturn in general business conditions in this area is reflected in the third quarter report issued by Home Mutual Deposit-Loan Company, which shows a further gain in deposits, assets, and home loans.

Milo R. Robbins, President, reports assets on Sept. 30 of $2,196,290, which represents a gain for the year to date of $384,346.

Home Mutual increased its loans in the third quarter by $149,708 to $1,953,400, up $419,474 since the first of the year while new savings accounts gained $284,688 for the 9 months period.

*New FHLB Governor*

© Harris & Ewing

**James F. Twohy**

**Newly appointed Governer of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Mr. Twohy, former Regional Manager for the HOLC at San Francisco, has just assumed his duties in Washington. He succeeds Preston Delano, recently appointed Comptroller of the Currency.**

## Savings by School Children in Year Total $12,854,113

NEW YORK (AP)—An aggregate of $12,845,113 was deposited by 2,543,472 children in school savings accounts during the year ended June 30 last, the American Bankers Association announced.

Of the total deposited, $3,246,840 remained on deposit at the close of the school year, a slight increase over the $3,240,460 of net savings in the previous year, the association added.

"The increase in net savings was made in spite of the fact that total deposits made during the year were almost $1,000,000 below those of a year earlier, indicating easier living conditions which obtained this year," said W. Espey Albig, Secretary of the association's savings division.

"The rise and fall of school savings are barometric in implications," he asserted. "They represent marginal conditions. When conditions in business, merchandising, and commerce are good, they are reflected by a rise in school savings."

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment. $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe Dept. 40 Rochester, N. Y.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**ANTIQUES**

COME in . . . browse around; old glass, bric-a-brac, vases, china, Victorian couch. BURNS, 90 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BOSTON—Wide selection 1 to 6-room apartments, $25-$75; many in modern restricted elevator buildings within short walking distance of The Mother Church. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., 78 Westland Ave.; Ken. 6335; auto service.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Chauncy St.—Completely furnished and equipped apartment: 2 rooms, kitchenette; refrigeration. Eliot 9664.

**APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED**

**Exceptional Value**

The following buildings offer extraordinary apartment values, smartly decorated, close to schools, transportation, parks:

1705/10 ANDREWS AVENUE (176th) (Bronx, N. Y.)—3-4-5-room suites; FREE BUS SERVICE; sharply adjusted rents; $40 up. Tel. Tr-2-7214.

231 SEAMAN AVENUE (214th) (Isham Park), Washington Heights—2-3-4-5 rooms, modern building overlooking Park; 20 minutes Times Square; 8th and Broadway subways; finest schools; must be seen to be appreciated; $37.50 up. Tel. Lo-7-3320.

FLAHERTY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
*Agents*
2095 Broadway (73rd)
Trafalgar 7-1202

**APARTMENTS TO SHARE**

LOWER MANHATTAN—Business girl share 3 rooms with girl, preferably one employed evenings; $7-$10. Orchard 7-0471, N. Y. C.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston—Ken. 0113
Opposite Repertory Theatre Open 9 P. M.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
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CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats. Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 6071.

**GUIDES**

SEE WASHINGTON gaily with guide versed in intimate, piquant lore, old city and new. Write for itinerary to fit stay. On reservation can accommodate transients. George Washington canopied bed. Portia, 2944 Macomb N. W., Washington, EMerson 2680.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

BOOKKEEPER, typist, office routine. $12.00 to start; state age, experience. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSER WANTED—All around licensed hairdresser or operator with a following for an exclusive Wellesley beauty shop: Protestant. Box L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOMES TO SHARE**

ACCOMMODATIONS for 4 guests; charming and exclusive home, Alamonte Springs, Fla. M. HUTCHINS, 323 Kenilworth Avenue, Kenilworth, Ill.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

POINT OF PINES, MASS.—To settle estate, 10-rm. house facing ocean; large closed-in piazza, fireplace, double garage; suitable for private home or rest home; 4-rm. cottage in rear, rented year round. Tel. weekdays Revere 0325, nights and Sundays Arlington 1487-W. 59 Lynnway, Point of Pines, Revere, Mass.

TOMS RIVER, Ocean Co., New Jersey—Lot 112 ft. deep by 70 ft.; house colonial, white paint, green shutters; 2-car garage; first floor 4 rooms, lavatory, enclosed porch east by south, overlooking garden; second floor 4 rooms, tiled bath and linen closet; plastered attic, heat, running water and light in maid's room; laundry, oil burner room and toilet in cellar; same family ownership since being built in 1870; 5 min. by motor from Christian Science church, 10 min. from ocean by state highway; residential section. MARY P. ROGERS.

WILL sell cheap for cash 104 acres of land including a 5-room dwelling house. Address U. S. WALKER, Potter County, Austin, Pa.

**HOUSES TO LET**

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME completely furnished; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; vicinity Winter Park, Fla. M. HUTCHINS, 323 Kenilworth Ave., Kenilworth, Ill.

MY FARM home completely furnished, gas, electricity, oil burner, bath; 50 miles from New York, 7 miles to county seat, 20 miles to Princeton, 3 miles to stores; farmers living on place in separate bungalow; available November to end of May; references given and required; rent extremely low to right party. Address SHAFFER, 140 Christopher Street, Montclair, N. J.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**MATTRESSES**

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 686 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

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EST. —— HENRY P. TOWNSEND —— 1918
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc., 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 5400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

**PAYING GUESTS**

WINTER home, delightful home for Christian Scientists; rooms, private baths; breakfasts; also small apt. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, S. C.

**PEST CONTROL**

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 36 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office: 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-6000.

**ROOM and BOARD**

BALTIMORE, MD., 1801 Edgewood (Walbrook)—Excellent table; delightful location. 1 block from cars 4, 13, and 31; or free parking space; rates reasonable.

**ROOMS TO LET**
**Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair**

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. U. N. 4-5243. L. M. NELSON.

SEE NEXT PAGE

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

### REAL ESTATE
*(Continued)*

**Alvord Bros., Realtors**
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

**HOMES**
*For Sale or Rent*
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1500
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

### ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study, near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1310 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 6 Gloucester St.—Quiet location, river view, convenient to The Mother Church; nicely furnished rooms with running water, showers, oil heat, cont. hot water; also light housekeeping; reasonable. Com. 8488.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Mother Church; parking; transient or permanent. MRS. DYKEMAN. COM. 6094.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water and large closet. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—A warm, sunny, quiet room; elevator; business woman preferred. MRS. F. O. REED, 46 Westland Avenue.

BOSTON—Pleasant room overlooking Fenway, near car line; fireplace. 224 Hemenway St. Tel. Com. 4330, extension 362.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms in refined home for discriminating guest. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large well furn. room in private family; no other roomers; garage; gentleman preferred; refs. exchanged. Lon. 7694.

**HOTEL HUNTINGTON**
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Furnished rooms for rent with unusual quiet and independence; on first floor; sunny, immaculate, kitchen privileges; close to bus lines and Watchung station. Phone Mtcl. 2-8350.

NEWTON, MASS.—1 or 2-rooms to business couple; light, tel., kitchen privilege. Call Newton North 6752 before 10 a. m.

N. Y. C., 65TH (50 CENTRAL PARK WEST) THOMAS WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB—Overlooking Central Park, 1 block from Broadway; convenient all transportation; widely known as a comfortable, secure and well-appointed home in the city; maids, kitchen facilities. MRS. THOMAS. Trafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 240 West End-96th Street, Apt. 32—Elegant, double corner, front studio, semi-private bath, high class discriminating people, unusual.

N. Y. C., West 96th St.—Charming south room in elevator apartment, adjoining bath. $7.00. Phone Ri. 9-2161.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Nicely furnished rooms, private home; a few steps from the Christian Science church. Box 442.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3819 Beecher St., N. W.—Glover Park; attractively furnished front room; convenient to downtown; transients or permanent. Woodley 4027.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two large adjoining rooms; southern exposure; fine location, within walking distance downtown. Dupont 6313.

### SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C P HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires to serve in any helpful capacity; drives car; references. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLORED girl, 6 hours' work—Wednesdays and Fridays; good laundress, cleaner and cook. AUd. 3-2827, N. Y. C.

COOK—Houseworker, colored, reliable cleaner or laundress; adults; whole or part time—no Sundays. Tel. LEhigh 4-0019 all week.

YOUNG educated woman wishes governess position; wide experience, capable, reliable. Write Box S-47, Suite 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

### TEACHERS and TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Singing Speaking
PRIVATE OR CLASS INSTRUCTION
Further information request.
110 W. 73rd. N. Y. C. Endicott 2-7910

KENNETH HUMES
Westfield, New Jersey
Pianist—Organist—Teacher
214 E. Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-4674

### TRUCKING

**Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885**
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

### WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wisconsin 7-1969.

## NEW JERSEY

### ATLANTIC CITY

**Botany Coatings in Black Only**
**$2.98 yd.**
*Values to $4.50 yard*
Just what you want for the black coat that is so important this winter. Nubbed and crepey types in the soft, spongy weaves. 54-inches wide. *2nd floor*
**M. E. BLATT CO.**
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

**KENTS**
**RESTAURANTS**
ATLANTIC CITY
*Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices*
1214 Atlantic Avenue 2124 Atlantic Avenue
1700 Pacific Avenue

### EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Individual Millinery**
**Silver** HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

**$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6**
*Shoes for Women*
534 Main Street, East Orange

**M. B. ROSS, Inc.**
Victor, Columbia, Bluebird and Decca Records
Radios $9.95 and up
*All makes of radios repaired*
621 Central Ave. Or 3-8300

**Charlotte Chase Davis**
CORSETIERE
*Foundations made to your measure individually fitted*
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

**THE TOY SHOP**
of the Oranges awaits you with the largest assortment of Hallowe'en Suits, 69c to $2.95
**East Orange Toy Shop**
519-521 Main St. Or 3-5044

### EAST ORANGE
*(Continued)*

**GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.**
Lighting fixtures and appliances
Radios and Radio Service
*Wiring and Repairs*
18 Washington Pl. Or 3-8503

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
**East Orange Cab Co.**
*Also Storage and Complete Service*
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

### ELIZABETH

**E. D. ARNOLD INC.**
*Featuring*
Tred Step Shoes, $3.65
1158 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

### ENGLEWOOD

**CAMPBELL'S**
*dedicated to lovers of Flowers*
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

### HACKENSACK

**Model Specialty Shop**
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

### HOBOKEN

**GEISMAR'S**
*Quality Clothes* *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

### IRVINGTON

***Austin's***
**MILLINERY**
*Open Evenings till 9 P. M.*
1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J. 219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

### JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**George Fangmann, Inc.**
Est. 1890
*COKE, COAL, OIL*
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

**ENNA JETTICK**
*Shoes for Women*
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Jersey City by
**B. Grossman & Co.** 342 Central Ave.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
**GOODMAN'S**
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

**CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE**
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

### MAPLEWOOD

**WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.**
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
BETTER FUELS
*A Fuel for every Purpose*
*A Service for every Fuel*
**Coal**
**Fuel Oil**
**Coke**
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

### MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**WE LIVE TO SERVE!**
*When Better Laundering Is Done*
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
**CRESCENTLAUNDRY**
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

**APPLEGATE FARM**
*Guernsey Milk* *Ice Cream*
*A Complete Dairy Service*
See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

**A. E. RUTLEDGE**
*Interiors*
UPHOLSTERY DRAPERIES
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

### MONTCLAIR
*(Continued)*

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual*
*The Atmosphere*
**Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

**C. JOHNSON & CO., INC.**
AWNINGS, SHADES and VENETIAN BLINDS
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Custom Made Permanent Waves
**WILLIAMS**
*The Hairdresser*
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
**BURNER'S**
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

**HENRY F. GOEPFERT**
Incorporated
15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave.
*Goodrich Silvertown Tires*
*Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas*
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

**BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.**
*Electrical Contractors and Dealers*
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

"North Star" Blankets
Monogrammed Handkerchiefs
**E. B. and J. H. CLEGG**
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

**The Montclair Toy Shop**
awaits you with the largest assortment of Hallowe'en Suits
69c to $2.95
32 Church St. Mo 2-6662

**PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS**
*Await Your Selection at*
*Madisons*
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1653

### NEW BRUNSWICK

*Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women*
**PREGER'S**
344 GEORGE STREET

### NUTLEY

**Abbey Coal Co., Inc.**
**For Blue Coal, Koppers Coke**
Phone Nutley 2-1616
Delawanna, New Jersey

### ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.**
Stationery, Office Equipment
Greeting Cards, Books, Toys, Gifts
350 Main St. OR 3-0757

### SOUTH ORANGE

**SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.**
Keeblers Saltines ..... 1 lb. tin, 29c
Welch's Grape Juice... pint bottles, 21c quarts, 39c
Welch's Tomato Juice..... 2 pints, 25c quarts, 2 for 41c
Rumford Baking Powder
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4700

### PASSAIC

**ABBOTT'S**
*Home Furnishings—Curtains Draperies—Linens—Domestics Ready-to-Wear and Accessories*
634 Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.**
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
**Coke Coal Oil**
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.
Quality Meats, Poultry and Fish
**P. M. Frey** QUALITY MARKET
442 East Fifth Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PLFD. 6-4262, 6-4562

**Morecraft Coal Co.**
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

### PLAINFIELD
*(Continued)*

**PINE CONE GIFT SHOP**
*Unusual and Inexpensive Gifts*
Greeting Cards for Every Occasion
Estelle Palmer Tel. Bound Brook
112 East Union Ave. 514-J

### RED BANK

**Admira Beauty Shop**
EXPERTS
IN ALL BRANCHES
OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Telephone 1772
10 Broad Street
Red Bank, N. J.

**RUBY LANE STORES**
**Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices**
RED BANK 1967-J
28 Broad Street Red Bank

*"Footwear of Distinction"*
*Exclusive Agents*
**Red Cross Shoes**
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
**ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.**
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

**Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.**
*Deluxe Dry Cleaning*
(We Operate Our Own Plant)
24 W. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.
Phone 442

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
20 West St. Call R. B. 686

**WILHELMINA DOBBINS**
63 RIVERSIDE AVE.
**Getting Acquainted Special**
Bring this advertisement and receive 10% off on all cash purchases during October.

Come in and get your car ready for winter. We are agents of Shell Anti-freeze, Prestone and Zerone
**JOHN SANFORD**
Shellubrication
Bergen Place and Maple Ave. Phone 3812

Slips—Hosiery
Underwear—Brassieres
Girdles—Corsettes
**Alice Ming Corset Shop**
86 Broad St. Opp Strand Theatre
Telephone 760

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

**Ridgefield Park Auto Co.**
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

**R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.**
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

### RIDGEWOOD

**FOSTER'S**
Paint & Hardware Co.
*House Furnishings*
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

**C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.**
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-3346

**BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.**
45 South Broad Street
*Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers*
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

**Robert's Co.**
BARBIZON UNDERWEAR
FINERY HOSE
MAYERS GLOVES
Nationally known Trade Marks in Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
**THE QUALITY SHOP**
Maple Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop. Tel. Ri. 6-2721

### ROSELLE PARK

**Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe**
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 E. Westfield Ave.
Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. RO. 4-2469
4 Elm St.
Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE. 2-2970

### RUTHERFORD

**Borschneck & Nott, Inc.**
*Gladden Every Day With Flowers*
96a Park Ave., Ru. 2-1552

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

### SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G SAVAGE, Prop.
**Esso**
Free Call-for and Deliv. - Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

**B. L. SCHLOSSER**
*Cleaner*
Shine Removed from All Suits
A guaranteed service
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

**W. L. BAKER, Inc.**
New Fall Styles in Men's, Young Men's, and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
New Stetson Hats, $5 and up
Stetson, Jr., $4
426 SPRINGFIELD AVE.

### TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
*Delivered in*
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

### UNION CITY

**Prewitt Service, Inc.**
*General Auto Repairs*
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
Park Avenue at 44th St. Union City, N. J.
Phone Palisade 6-9506
Mobilgas

**Claridge Shoe Shop**
SPECIALIST IN
**Better Grade Shoes**
*For Men, Women, Children*
813 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
PHONE UNION 7-3045

Tel. UNion 7-4279
**SIDERIDES JEWELER**
785 BERGENLINE AVE., UNION CITY N.J.
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Novelties

### WESTFIELD

**Westinghouse Oil Burner**
*Completely Installed with*
275 Gal. Fuel Tank
**$225.00**
*Estimates on all types of heating*
All other Westinghouse Appliances.
Complete Boiler Burner Units, $319.00

**VAN BROS., INC.**
18 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Open Evenings WE 2-1718

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

ALICE KIND
*assures you Quality, Fit and Style in your dresses and coats*
404 Tremont Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0668

**BONAT BAKE SHOP**
HOME OF BUTTER BAKED CAKES
Goblin Cakes and Golden Doughnuts Featured for Halloween
220 E. Broad St., Westfield Tel. WE 2-2230

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
**The Vanity Shoppe**
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
**VANCE—*Florist***
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

**MARTIN'S**
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
*An All-Year-Round Toy Store*
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418,

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
*Large Stocks of*
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
*Quality Service*
**J. S. IRVING CO.**
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3036

**QUALITY MARKET, Inc.**
"Westfield's Most Economical Market"
Phone WEstfield 2-1831
120-128 E. BROAD STREET
6 Phones—No Waiting
Food Store Complete with Everything Good to Eat
Showrooms: 44 Elm St., Westfield
Telephone 2-0028
Plant: 332 Leland Ave., Plainfield
Telephone 6-4466

**HAMRAH BROS.**
Complete Rug Service

*D. Dryson & Son*
ESTABLISHED 1912
*Master Furriers*
108 Central Ave. or 224 East Broad St. Suite 5
Phone WESTFIELD 2-1078
WESTFIELD, N. J.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

**METHERHOLD & METZGER**
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

*Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys*
**BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER**
*Outfitters to Men and Boys*
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

**Appel JEWELER**
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

### BETHLEHEM

*The World's Finest Pianos*
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
*Furniture — Elec Refs — Radios*
**GOODENOUGH'S**
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

**PARKER'S**
*Fine Groceries and Candies*
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

### CHESTER

*Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!*
**STOTTER'S**
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

### ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 11-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**The Halle Bros. Co.**
116-124 West Tenth
**Bags—Gloves**
**Costume Jewelry**
**Complete Line of Accessories**

### REXCOURT CLOTHES

**Suits of fine, beautiful worsteds, expertly tailored and styled in the refined manner. With two trousers . . . and just $35.**
**P. A. MEYER & SONS**
817-819 State Street, Erie

**Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.**
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Printzess Fur Trimmed Coats at $58.00

For QUALITY Call
**Lawrence** Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

**PULAKOS**
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
**926 STATE STREET**

### HARRISBURG

**FAME CAREFUL**
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
*Economy Family Flat Bundle*
*10 lbs. only 80c*
*Flat work finished*
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

***M. Lee Goldsmith***
6 N. Market Square
*Furniture Interior*
*Gifts Decoration*
*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

### HARRISBURG
*(Continued)*

**Harolds**
VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
*May We Serve You?*
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 3232

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

**Accurate Rug & Carpet Cleaners**
Oriental Rugs Upholstery Cleaning
Domestic Rugs Moth Proofing
Tacked Down Carpeting
265 E. LANCASTER AVE. Ardmore 4141
Let us help you with your fall cleaning.

### MAIN LINE—Haverford

**The Nancy Alice**
formerly of Green Hill Farms Hotel
345 West Lancaster Ave., Haverford
GIFTS
LINGERIE HOSIERY
BABY THINGS, GREETING CARDS

### OLD YORK ROAD
### Jenkintown

The World's
**FIRST Cold Wall Refrigerator**
Preserves foods better than before possible.
**1939 FRIGIDAIRE**
An utterly new and different way of building a refrigerator, developed by Frigidaire. The famous Meter-Miser cuts current costs. Don't miss it!

**W. C. Fleck & Bro.**
INCORPORATED
York Road Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

Furniture
Rugs Bedding
**Russell Smith**
INC.
Ogontz 4661 416 York Rd.

### PHILADELPHIA

**AMPLIFICATION**
Radio—Phonographs—Records
Capehart Salon
**Shryock Radio Company**
215 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pen: 4404

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in Every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Philadelphia's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

**BLANCHE ROUSSEAU**
(La Couturiere)
READY TO WEAR
Alterations Free Starting at $25.00
*We also remodel your last year's gown*
1633 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennypacker 1947

### PITTSBURGH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Nancye Drumm*
Representative for
**Donnalo**
One of the World's Finest Oil Emulsions for cleansing and lubricating the skin.
Phone At. 7237 or He. 5094 for Complimentary Demonstration
303 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

### PITTSBURGH—East End

**Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.**
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
*Prompt Delivery Service*

### READING

WILLIAMS
**OIL-O-MATIC**
HEATING
Graduate Engineers to install and service your oil burner
**Wertz Engineering Co.**
426 N. 2nd Street Reading 5141

**BIRDS EYE**
FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
**SAYLOR'S**
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

*Select your Christmas*
**FRIGIDAIRE**
NOW—Buy on Terms at
**POMEROY'S**

*Quality Clothing Since 1914*
**WEINER'S**
MAURICE H. WEINER
739 PENN STREET

Stewart-Warner and General Electric Refrigerators and Appliances
Timken Oil Burners
**DAVE GEIGER**
668 Schuylkill Ave. Dial 44196

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### SCRANTON

**THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.**
announces change in interest payment dates to first days of May and November
MEMBER F. D. I. C.

*Community Book Shop* **BOOKS**
Toys Games
Christmas Cards
Stationery
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 3-0187

### SEWICKLEY

*"My! It's GOOD When It Comes From"*
***Kleindienst's Home***
BAKERY
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

**Anderson Automobile Co.**
BEST bet's BUICK!
GOODYEAR TIRES ESSO
QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD STREET Tel. Sewickley 461

*Hegner's invite you to*
**Cooking Demonstration**
Chambers Range
cook with gas turned off
Dorian Club 2 P. M. November 15th

**SELECT FRUIT MARKET**
Fruits
Groceries
and Meats
We stock many Monitor-Advertised items including
Heinz Food Products

### SWARTHMORE

**INSURANCE**
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

**FAIRLAWN STORES**
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—GROCERIES
MADISON BROS.
413 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 1913

**1940 Dodge Plymouth**
**RUMSEY'S**
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES

### UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
**Gerber's**
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
*Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed*

**HOME HEATING**
Air Conditioning — Oil Burners
Bathrooms Remodeled
**ALEXANDER HEATING CO.**
119 MARLBOROUGH ROAD
E. Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boulevard 1384

### UPPER DARBY
### Lansdowne

Phone Madison 836
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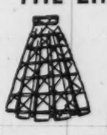
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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## A Word a Day

*Notes and Queries*

**Alias**—Not *ale'-yus*; sound it as three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

**Annul**—*A-nul'* (*a* clipped-short, *u* short).

From a combination of Latin *ad*, "to," and *nullus*, "none," a contraction of *ne ullus*, "not any," our word has developed the sense of "to reduce to nothing; to make void or of no effect; to put an end to."

**Beer-sheba** (Amos 5:5)—Preferably *Be-er-she'-ba* (first and third *e*'s long, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa; secondary accent on first syllable); but Webster's also lists *Beer-she'-ba* and *Be-ur'-she-ba*.

**Beth-el** (Amos 5:5, 6)—*Beth'-el* (first *e* short, second clipped-short).

**Bethesda** (John 5:2)—*Be-thezz'-da*.

**Chastisement**—The vowels are short, and the accent is on the first syllable, *chass'-tizz-ment*.

**Deprivation**—*Depp-rih-vay'-shun* (secondary accent on first syllable).

**Economy**—*E* (not *eh*)*-kon'-o-mih*.

**Efface**—Short *e*, *eh-face'*.

This word, from the French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance" (Latin *ex*, "out," and *facies*, "face"), suggests "to cause to disappear; to destroy so that it cannot reappear."

**Effectual**—The *e*'s are short. Note the general rule that at the beginning of a word a vowel followed by a doubled consonant is not long.

**Eradicate**—*E-rad'-ih-kate* (first *e* as in create).

When we eradicate an error, we literally tear it out by the roots (Latin *e*, "out," and *radix*, "root").

**Gilgal** (Amos 5:5)—*Gil'-gal* (vowels short).

**Hygiene**—Preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*; although the three-syllable *hi'-jih-een* is recognized.

**Jerusalem** (John 5:2)—Careful speakers avoid *Jeh-roo'-sa-lum*; they sound the first *e* quick-long as in create, and the last *e* short as in let.

**Orion** (Amos 5:8)—*O-ri'-on* (first *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* long, second *o* clipped-short).

**Parenthetical matter**—The general rule is this: Read matter enclosed in parentheses at a slightly increased tempo and in a lower tone.

**Peremptory**—Preferably *per-emp'-to-rih*; although Webster's also records a pronunciation with principal accent on first syllable, secondary on third.

In Roman law, a *peremptorius* ("destructive, decisive, final") action took away the right of debate or other function; and our word retains the original decisiveness and finality—leaving no other choice or refusal. It suggests "imperious, positive, conclusive."

**Restitution**—*Ress-tih-tu'-shun* (secondary accent on first syllable).

The Latin *restituere*, "to restore" (*re*, "back," and *statuere*, "to place"), lies back of our word, which we apply to the act of restoring anything to its rightful place or owner; also to the act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss or damage.

**Shouldest** (Ps. 130:3)—Two syllables.

**Slothful** (Matt. 25:26)—Long *o*.

**Strive**—Long *i*.

This word is frequently cited as a synonym of "try"; but while one who *tries* may merely make an effort, he who *strives* uses exertion, endeavors earnestly, labors assiduously. The latter is therefore the stronger word; it hints of a struggle and a beating down of opposition.

As we look back into the derivation of our word we find the Icelandic root *strith*, "strife, struggle," allied to the Dutch *strijden*, "to contend." Naturally, we associate success more often with striving than with trying.

**Tabret** (Isa. 5:12)—*Tab'-ret* (vowels short); although Webster's lists the *-rit* ending. The Hebrew word thus rendered suggests "drum."

**Usury** (Matt. 25:27)—*U'-zhoo-rih*.

**Whole**—To be sounded without the *w*, *hole*.

It is of profound significance that in Middle English, "holy" and "whole" were represented by the one word, *hool*, "hale, sound." In one section the word took on a *y* suffix and became "holy"; and in another it acquired a dialectical *w* prefix and became "whole."

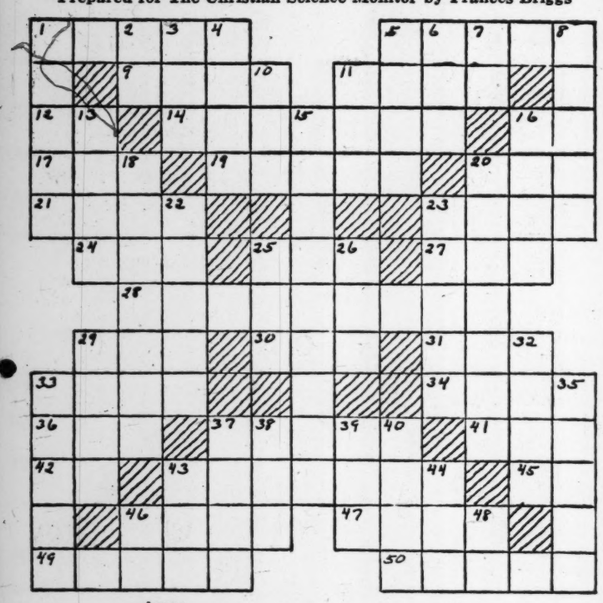
There is much to ponder, therefore, in the fact that in earlier days the holy man (he who was adjudged pure and saintly) was known to be a whole man (complete, unblemished, sound, hale). Here, then, was an early recognition of the fundamental link between right thinking and health or wholeness.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you.*—JOHN 15:12.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Who was a famous English diarist?
5—Who was founder of Boy Scouts of America?
9—David charmed what king with his harping?
11—In what State is Clarinda?
12—What suffix denotes "pertaining to"?
14—What do participants in catch-as-catch-can do?
16—Place (abbr.).
17—What word is used to express assent?
19—Handwriting on the wall appeared during what?
20—What is a mischievous animal or creature?
21—What is a kind of mop?
23—What hard fat is used in making plum pudding?
24—To pay court to.
25—Who is Maggie Tulliver's brother in "The Mill on the Floss"?
27—Who was one of heroes of David's guard (II Sam. 23:38)?
28—Who is a leading feminine character in Dryden's "All for Love"?
29—What is a State bordered by Maryland and Pennsylvania (abbr.)?
30—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
31—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
33—What planet is next beyond the earth?
34—What is name of a Belgian commune?
36—What is the bitter vetch?
37—The swikiwiki is a bird, fish, or vine—which (pl.)?
41—A monkey is what?
42—What State is west of Rhode Island (abbr.)?
43—What is a county of Irish Free State?
45—Symbol for tellurium is what?
46—Sheep would be enclosed in what?
47—What place in India is a famous place of pilgrimage?
49—Who is one intrusted with business of another?
50—What French city is famous for its cathedral, partly destroyed in World War?

**Down**

1—What were some of works of John Galsworthy?
2—What is one of books of Old Testament (abbr)?
3—What do you call deviation from course or a straight line?
4—Hawaiians use a long, narrow board to ride what?
5—What is a compact package or roll of cloth?
6—Female sheep is what?
7—Associate in Arts (abbr.).
8—What Dutch town became famous for its pottery?
10—What was surname of "Light-Horse Harry"?
11—In speaking of Biblical Kartah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
13—This publication furnishes best of what?
15—What musical instrument is named after its inventor?
16—Pretext is what?
18—What dish does large calyx of Canterbury bells resemble (pl.)?
20—What name is given to Europe and Asia combined?
22—What did mice want to hang on cat's neck (pl.)?
23—What is a warning device on an automobile?
25—Small child is what?
26—In what month was Richard Wagner born?
29—What is a sharp-pointed missile weapon?
32—Eugene Field was born in what month (abbr.)?
33—What city is noted as birthplace of Mohammed?
35—What is a manufacturing city of England on Aire River?
37—What is unit of electromotive force?
38—What is poetical name of India?
39—A three-minute glass times boiling of what?
40—What river is a tributary of the Moselle?
43—Would you eat, don, or row a tabard?
44—What is any strong alkaline solution?
46—Symbol for iron is what?
48—What city was captured by Joshua?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Speaking of Hats!

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Los Angeles

**A Navajo of Arizona's Painted Desert designs a hat to thwart the sun's rays.**

## In Lighter Vein

**The Opportunist**

"Fine! Great!" said the freshman when he found the hazers had put cornflakes between the sheets of his bed. "I'll have breakfast in bed!"

**Movie Note**

"How was the picture?" asked mother. "Terrible," said son. "I had all I could do to sit through it the second time."—Hotel and Restaurant News.

**Chauffeur vs. Driver**

The boys who drive for the motion picture studios resent being called chauffeurs. They want to be called drivers. Most of the actors call their drivers by name and chat with them. Recently a woman star, to whom a special car and driver were assigned, let a week go by without bothering to learn his name, and always addressed him as "Chauffeur." He thought that was long enough, so he swung around in his seat, grinning yet determined.

"Miss," he said, "I'm no chauffeur. I'm a driver."

"Why," she asked, "what's the difference?"

The answer was instantaneous and positive: "One hundred dollars a month and no dogs to wash!"—Los Angeles Times.

**New Faces**

"Your garden. What a pitiful sight if it is filled with common shrubs and a shabby tangle of rampant growing inferior herbaceous plants. Expert eyes shudder, but politely remain mum."—Advt. in Daily Paper.

Expert lips curl, but politely refrain from blinking.—Punch.

## Brevities

**Whit's Wit:** The eagles on the silver dollars are symbolic of swift flight.

**Los Angeles Times:** It used to be that a girl couldn't consider herself educated unless she could drive a nail. Now it's a car.

**Punch** ©: We hear that there is such a shortage of raw materials in Germany that substitutes are now being made for ersatz ["substitute"].

**Detroit News:** The world's widest street—450 feet—is now building in downtown Buenos Aires. And what of pedestrians desiring to cross—are they to be shot from guns?

## Vocations

*Christmas Stockings*

Last year a woman we know earned substantially from an idea of making Christmas stockings filled with ten-cent store toys for small children.

She used a bright red, netting material, cut out in the shape of a stocking. She purchased wholesale a variety of inexpensive little toys (not over ten cents each), filling some stockings with boys' toys, and some with items for girls.

Her husband took these around from door to door before Christmas and was able to sell as many as the wife could make. They are anticipating doing the same this year, because the sales last year were so encouraging.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## Dogs of Our Day

5

*Airedale Terrier*

The Airedale is one of the most intelligent of breeds; and specimens have served with high honors in times of war and peace.

This dog is the largest of the terrier family and is of otter hound extraction. He is imperious in manner but docile to the extreme, although he is widely recognized as fearless. He came originally from Yorkshire, England, about 1870. It is believed that he was bred from the black-and-tan terrier. Today he has almost no hound characteristics. In the United States he is bred somewhat

Wide World

smaller and lighter than in England.

A good dog in United States today weighs about 40 to 45 pounds. He has a Roman nose, and a well-set and well-carried head on a long strong neck. His chin is bearded. The sturdy-boned legs and long back denote speed and endurance. He stands about 22 inches high and has a good coat of straight hard hair. White markings or curly hair are defects.

The Airedale's loyalty and lovable nature make him an ideal pet.

## Cream-of-Tartar Tree

Mrs. Mabel E. Davis, Johannesburg, South Africa

**This unusual desert tree was photographed near Petersburg, Transvaal, South Africa**

## Did You Ever Wonder

*Why the Wind Howls in Winter but Not in Summer?*

Miss V. M. S., of Washington, D. C., writes: "Why does wind howl in the winter but not in the summer? No matter what the velocity of wind is in the summer, it does not howl."

A discussion of this point with the U. S. Weather Bureau brought out the suggestion that the question be amended to read, "Why does the wind howl more in winter than in summer?" One of the members of the Bureau recalled that just this summer during a brisk breeze it was remarked in the office that the way the wind was howling one would think that it was mid-winter.

One reason that the wind does more vocalizing in winter than in summer may be that the winter winds are ordinarily of higher velocity, particularly those from a northerly direction. Then, too, the winds have a cleaner sweep in winter, when most of the trees have lost their leaves. The summer breeze whispering in the leaves, or even giving the tree a good shaking, is not as noisy about it as when it whistles through the bare branches.

The howling of the wind is very frequently a matter of direction. The summer winds in the United States are often from the south, as opposed to the bleak "northers" of the winter months. Because of the planning of the structure of many buildings to take advantage of summer breezes and to shut out winter drafts the chances for a howl are greater when the wind is from the north than when it is from the south.

When it is warm and balmy, the windows often are left at least part way open and the breeze sifts through the house, so to speak, with little hindrance to its free

TO HOWL OR NOT TO HOWL MAY DEPEND ON THE WIND'S DIRECTION

flow. But when the blizzard rages, all doors and windows are tightly shut, the house then offering a solid wall of obstruction to the passage of the wind. Since it cannot go through the house, the winds must flow over and around it, causing eddies and pockets, conditions favorable to the causing of howling.

It may be said, then, that when conditions are right for it to do so, the wind can "howl" in the summer, but winter "howling" is usually a louder and more commonplace occurrence.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

**An "Austin" on Rails?**

A new locomotive in Russia consumes 40 per cent less fuel and covers 1,000 to 1,400 miles without taking on water.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

*A Living Thing*

Mount Carmel, Conn.

A woman stood on the threshold of her new home with her landlord. Gratitude filled her as she looked at the scene before her—a field vibrant with life, bushes tender green, majestic trees budding anew, the brook in the ravine singing as it rippled over the stones, and all about her the joy and loveliness of spring. She was deeply appreciative of it, for her former home had been quite different, her view a parking space and gas station.

One object did not seem to belong to the new life before her—an old seemingly dead apple tree. Her kindly landlord smiled and said: "I believe I had better chop down that tree now!" And the woman gladly agreed, but while doing so, she saw birds flying around it. They had their nests there, and no doubt had come to it every spring for generations from the time it too was young and beautiful.

The woman realized with shame that she who had believed herself grateful for her new home had been willing to deprive her feathered friends of theirs.

"Oh! please don't," she said. "The birds are nesting there!"

Through the first year in her new home, whenever she looked at the tree, she saw it as a living and useful thing.

The second year it had green leaves and a few blossoms.

The third spring it was a beautiful sight crowned with blooms; and in the autumn she made delicious jelly from the apples of the "dead old apple tree."

## Daily Quotation

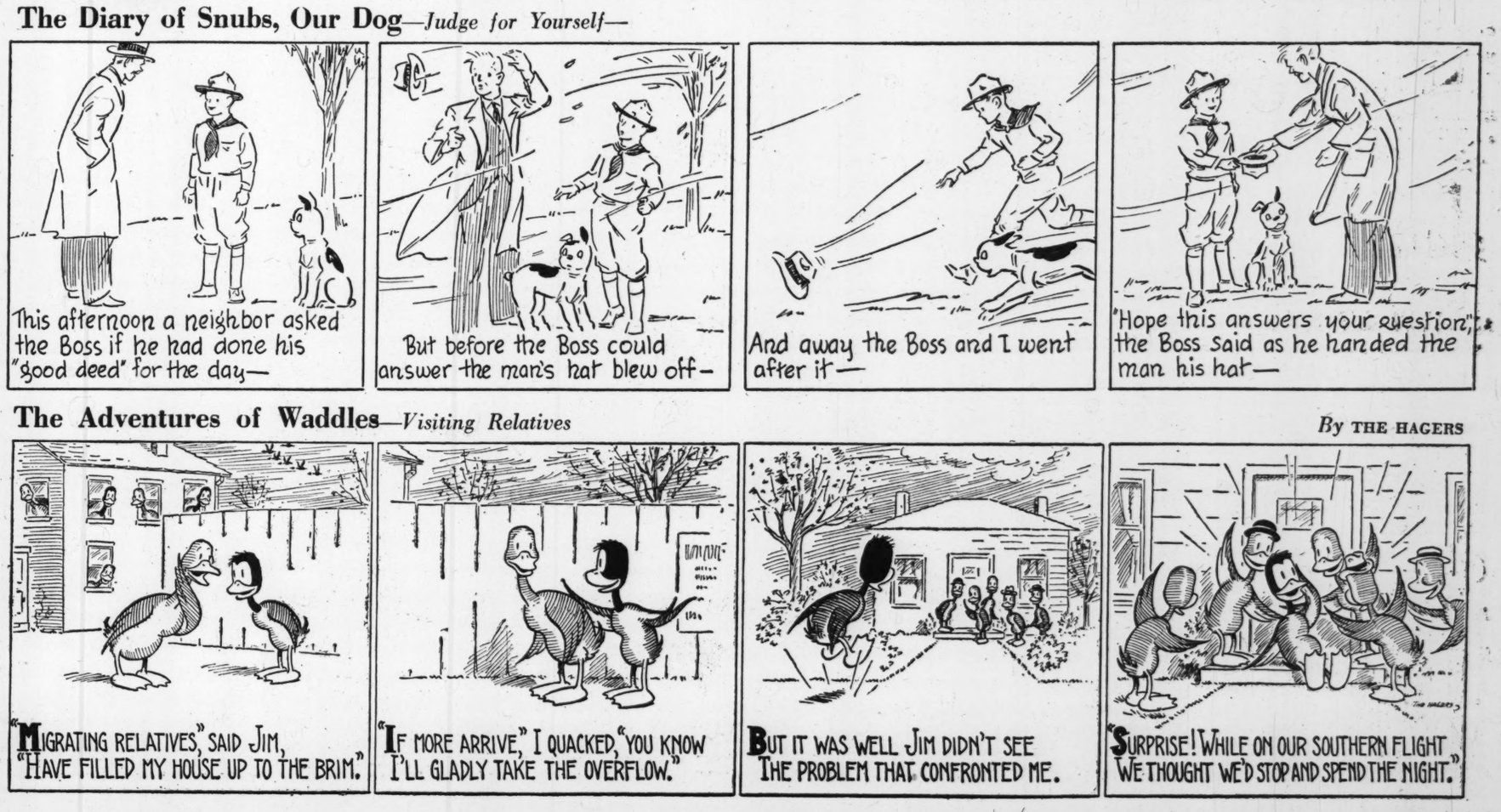
*MAN who man would be*
*Must rule the empire of himself.*
—SHELLY

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Individualists!!*

By LE PELLEY

I DON'T SEE WHY MR. SKITZ MADE US STOP... I THOUGHT WE WERE MARVELOUS
SO DID I —
I NEVER PLAYED "MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME" ANY BETTER
YOU PLAYED WHAT...??
"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME" WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THAT ???
YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN PLAYING "THE HAPPY FARMER"!
WHY NO - I SAY - I WAS PLAYING "HOME ON THE RANGE" !!
I WONDER WHAT SUSIE THOUGHT SHE WAS PLAYING

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Judge for Yourself*—


This afternoon a neighbor asked the Boss if he had done his "good deed" for the day—
But before the Boss could answer the man's hat blew off—
And away the Boss and I went after it—
"Hope this answers your question," the Boss said as he handed the man his hat—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Visiting Relatives*

By THE HAGERS


"MIGRATING RELATIVES," SAID JIM, "HAVE FILLED MY HOUSE UP TO THE BRIM."
"IF MORE ARRIVE," I QUACKED, "YOU KNOW I'LL GLADLY TAKE THE OVERFLOW."
BUT IT WAS WELL JIM DIDN'T SEE THE PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTED ME.
"SURPRISE! WHILE ON OUR SOUTHERN FLIGHT WE THOUGHT WE'D STOP AND SPEND THE NIGHT."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Turkey—Balkan Bridge

Reports that Turkey's Foreign Minister, Mr. Saracoglu, is not to stop on his way back to Ankara from Moscow to see Rumania's Foreign Minister, M. Gafencu, have significance far beyond the Balkans. They indicate that the Russian plan to build a neutral Black Sea bloc under Soviet patronage is on the verge of collapse. Russia is not to be the sole guarantor of these States' independence. Nor is their future to be a matter only of joint Soviet-Nazi concern.

Turkey is the key to the Russian plan to dominate the Balkans. Turkey controls the Dardanelles, through which warships can—if Turkey permits—enter the Black Sea from the Mediterranean. It is hardly necessary to say whose warships Russia would like to see excluded from this four-to-five-mile-wide, well fortified passage. While there is a possibility of Britain's using the Dardanelles, any aggressor in the Balkans must reckon with the aid which the Allies can send to those States via the Black Sea.

The formation of a Russian-sponsored Balkan bloc involved other questions of a purely Balkan nature: the claims of Bulgaria and of Russia against Rumania, for example. Had Russia succeeded in bringing the Turks around to the Soviet point of view, Mr. Saracoglu apparently was to be allotted the none-too-pleasant task of calling on M. Gafencu to tell him that Turkey had agreed with Russia that Rumania should be partitioned and that Rumania's reward for permitting this to take place would be increased security within a new bloc of States whose integrity would be guaranteed—in the last analysis—by Russia.

To become the supreme influence in the Balkans, Russia needs above all things to keep British influence out of that area. Turkey is Britain's bridge to the Balkans. But Turkey stands at the moment in the awkward position of having one too many friends. Its friendship with Russia is a cardinal point in Turkish foreign policy. At the same time it has all but signed on the dotted line with Britain, and values the British connection as a counterweight to Russia's friendship, which could easily become overbearing, and to Italian Mediterranean ambitions which exerted themselves to Turkey's detriment in the peacemaking of 1919.

Increasing pressure from Moscow has driven Turkey toward London. A pact of mutual assistance between Turkey and Britain is ready for signatures and requires only a few complementary agreements covering credits, trade, and supplies of machinery for Turkey, to make it binding. As between Russia and Britain, neutrality is the policy Turkey would doubtless prefer to pursue. Had Russia remained content with this, Britain might have made little progress toward lining up the Turks as a balance to Russia. The possibilities seem brighter for Britain now that Turkey has fully realized the implications of Russian designs in the Balkans.

### A Road Worth the Toll

When the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut is completed sometime this Fall from the New York State line to Milford, Connecticut, just north of Bridgeport, it should not take long to convince motorists that there is much to justify the 10-cent toll on this boulevard. Possibly similar tolls could properly be charged on similar express highways elsewhere in the United States.

The Merritt Parkway is something of a pioneering venture for New England in the practicability of so-called "limited" motorways, requiring State ownership of the bordering land to prevent commercial exploitation. When completed, the parkway will provide nearly fifty miles of travel through a landscaped terrain, on a boulevard freed of pedestrians, buses, trucks, bicyclists, and cross traffic, without a single traffic light or major interruption in the posted 50-mile-an-hour speed.

New England has never had a highway of this type before. And motorists are already beginning to reap the benefits of this Connecticut project that required some initiative and considerable outlay of money. It is worth 10 cents a trip to get away from the coastal town traffic that formerly jammed the old Boston Post Road.

The 10-cent toll is justified on the basis of its use by out-of-State motorists. The alternative was an increase of one cent a gallon in the State's gasoline tax. Yet, it is not primarily the Connecticut motorist, but the long-distance motorist who benefits from the parkway. Moreover, it is assumed, though not definitely announced, that toll charges may cease, or be reduced, when the parkway is paid for.

There is some danger, however, in the general application of tolls to all highways. It is difficult to understand, for instance, the exaction of a 10-cent toll from motorists on the Hutchinson River Parkway in New York, seven years after this parkway was completed. With 380,000 toll gates of one type or other already scattered along the nation's 3,000,000 miles of highways, one might wonder how much farther the imposition of additional fees can be carried. A Federal suit now being prepared by the American Automobile Association may settle the whole question of whether tolls may legally be charged on highways constructed out of tax money.

### Opportunity for Neutrals

It is all to the good that a White House conference has turned attention to the tremendous importance of the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees. Men and women of neutral countries who fear that their nations' energies will be drawn into war's destructive maelstrom can find here a constructive outlet for all the devotion, co-operation and imagination they can give.

There is both an immediate need and a long-range opportunity. The first comes, as Lord Winterton explained, from the plight of thousands of refugees held now in areas close to the war. The second comes, as President Roosevelt forecast, from the possibility that millions will be homeless if the war continues, and that through their resettlement a more stable world may be achieved.

What would be thought of a family which possessed a splendid house but lived in only half of it because a few furnishings were missing in certain rooms? That is what the human family is doing with the earth's surface. Some hopeful beginnings have been made to open up "lebensraum" for refugees in unoccupied sections suitable for settlement, but the task ahead and its possibilities for creating a more prosperous and peaceful world are as vast as the globe itself.

Those who feel that they cannot lend heads or hands to war might well turn to this project as an opportunity for achieving peace through helpfulness.

### Two Important Issues

Many Bostonians will be surprised to learn they may vote on two important charter changes at the November 7 election. One change provides means for obtaining popular approval of bond issues; the other provides that a mayor may succeed himself in office. Both should be passed.

Bond issues are now voted by the mayor and city council. The proposed change provides that, should 12,000 voters so petition, the question of a bond issue would have to be placed on the ballot. While it is true that bonds issued for welfare purposes—as the bulk of Boston's have been in recent years—and bonds specifically authorized by the Legislature would be exempt from this provision, it is no less a fact that bonds for major improvements or capital investments would come under it.

Thus, in many questionable or controversial items of borrowing it would be possible to bring the subject out into the open for debate. It should provide an additional brake on spending, and Boston needs a firm policy of debt control.

To deny a mayor the opportunity immediately to succeed himself, as Boston now does, is to deny the city the advantage of hard-won experience. The inevitable tendency is for mayors to use the job more as a springboard for some other office (and to make appointments to that end) rather than to build an efficient administrative organization. The benefits of retaining a good mayor appear to outweigh the danger that a corrupt political machine might entrench itself.

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Presumably that pair of driving gloves we have been looking for ever since the mornings turned sharp will make their appearance in Murmansk in due time.

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And, among the absorbing, unsettled questions yet to be submitted to experts on Wages and Hours is the overtime father puts in on Johnny's homework.

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Never give up hope. The mild autumn has brought verdancy to our neighbor's lawn after a summer of sprinkling yielded only wet feet.

### Sauce From Mr. Hays

"The power of the Government should never be used to enable one citizen to exploit another, or to give one branch of an industry undue advantage over another." Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, made this observation in a recent address before a trust company conference in Los Angeles.

Whether or not he was making a veiled reference to the independent exhibitors' efforts on behalf of the Neely Bill to abolish block booking of films, Mr. Hays raised an apt analogy. For the Neely legislation seeks to prohibit a method of merchandising which would not be tolerated for a moment if applied to the marketing of food.

Suppose, for instance, that for every dozen eggs he purchased, the retail grocer were forced to take three dubious ones. The three extras might not be bad. On the other hand, they might not be good. But if he were dealing under the same system used by American film distributors—all of whom are affiliates of the producers—the middleman would say to the grocer: "Either you take the fifteen eggs as prescribed or you needn't buy from me at all." And if there were only eight or ten wholesale poultrymen, as there are only eight or ten large movie producer-distributors, the grocer would have to bargain as best he might. And, as is the custom, the ultimate consumer would pay the price. That, put simply, is how movies are sold.

One can sympathize with producers who see the Neely Bill as a monkey wrench threatening to wreck the sales and distribution machinery on which a whole industry has been developed. But it is a system of pressures, of selling goods both the existence and value of which are too often unknown.

The Neely Bill, if enacted, will hardly put an end forever to poor films. But it will throw the market open to free purchase. It will enable us to find out much more clearly whether the public is really getting what it wants. In the long run, it should provide a stimulus to better pictures and therefore to greater profits. And it will take a large step in the direction of preventing one citizen group (the producer-distributors) from exploiting another (the exhibitor-consumers).

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Incidents in Democracy's Camps

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All over the world today there are exiles from the totalitarian states who will never dare return to their former homes so long as the present governments in them exist.

Under the leadership of Gen. Jan C. Smuts, the Union of South Africa declared war on the Reich and in the Philippines there is every evidence of a keen desire to remain American. Two incidents come to mind which are readily understood and accepted wherever English is spoken but which by totalitarian standards would only be evidences of weakness: General Smuts was in London during the World War while serving as a general in the British army. At a reception which he and other officers attended a young woman noticed that he alone wore no brightly colored ribbon on his uniform. She asked him why. Laughing, he replied, "They got them for chasing me around during the Boer War."

In 1919 my admission as an attorney to the Supreme Court of the United States was moved by a former fellow officer and, following him, another officer arose and moved the admission of some fifty-odd Filipinos, all but one or two also in the uniform of the United States Army. On my tunic was the bar for service in the Philippine Insurrection. The motions were addressed to a court presided over by Chief Justice White, a former Confederate soldier, and at his right sat Mr. Justice Holmes who had been a captain in the Union army. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Billings, Mont.

### Repeal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am wondering if we are not shirking our responsibility, as good citizens, not of our state or county, but of the world, in not backing up the Monitor's efforts by flooding the Senate with letters asking for repeal of the embargo, and expressing our desire for the "cash and carry plan."

This was brought home to me very forcibly on listening to the daily broadcast from the Capitol, and hearing that though the letters to Congress were pouring in by the hundreds of thousands, that from some of the states these letters were ninety-five in a hundred against repeal.

Alameda, Calif. ETHEL SPENCER

### The Athenia

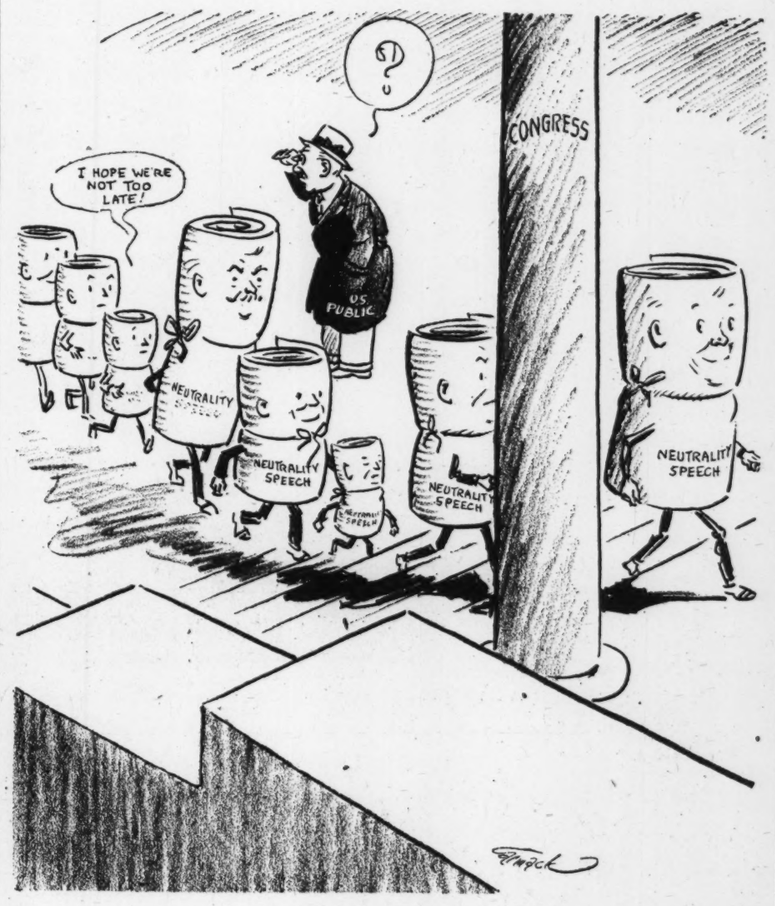
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a struggle which has been described as a "war of nerves" it is particularly important to avoid hasty judgments.

The German Government certainly has a different attitude now from twenty-three years ago, for when the Lusitania was sunk medals were struck in honor of the event, whereas now the German Government makes every effort to dissociate itself from the Athenia disaster. J. C. W.

Liverpool, Eng.

### Still They Come!




## Black-Out

GOUDHURST, ENG.

I have had to relinquish my profession. I have no time to be a writer. My whole day is occupied in preparing to keep *in* the light. "More light; more light!" were Goethe's last words. Those words have been echoing down time ever since the moment they were uttered in 1832. They became the motive of all progressive people in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They were the key with which natural scientists and humanitarians proposed to unlock the door upon prosperity and a greater human brotherhood.

Today—and I am certain it is only for a short time—we Europeans have had to call a halt. We have had to switch off the light. We have had to do it so effectually that it has become a whole-time occupation for rich man, poor man, intellectual and peasant. This unification of purpose has brought the normal dynamics of our large community to a standstill. The law, the arts, finance, industry—all are in a state of arrest. Judges, composers, stockbrokers, fishermen, housewives—all are doing the same thing. They are studying their windows, measuring them, cutting out black paper, sewing rings on thick blankets, screwing in curtain rods, painting motorcar lamp lenses, dipping electric bulbs in blue distemper. They are imprisoning the light.

I wonder what the reaction will be. Will the light of our homes, thus concentrated, grow more intense, more potential, during the period in which we are forced to restrain it? That seems to me to be the most probable result. It seems a law of nature. You concentrate steam, and it works engines that have ameliorated the labors of the whole of mankind. You concentrate the oils of flowers, and you perfume the world. What will happen when you concentrate light in the homes of millions of human families? I like to foretell to myself what the result will be. I do not think the antagonists who have caused this state of affairs will have the ultimate advantages from it.

* * *

But all this is speculation. For the moment I am intent on groping my way about among obscured facts. Facts in Europe can for the moment only be seen during the hours of daylight. At night they are blotted out. London, my birthplace, is no longer recognizable after sunset. The fairyland of neon signs, the grand streets blazing with electricity, the glory of which fills the eyes and hearts of the never-ending crowds—all that is gone.

Our first night there was a revelation. Or rather an anti-revelation! Silence. Not the usual silence of London, with its constant rumble, the combined surf of traffic, not the silence of the country night, with its sigh of leaves, its dreamy twitter of sleeping birds, its distant dog-bark, and the uneasy slumber of the farmyards, but a silence absolute, primeval.

We had to go out to try to find it. It was so positive, so substantial. And having felt our way down the stairs, we swam out into darkness, the sort of darkness about which Milton made some of his most magnificent numbers. For once, I saw the stars above London; Mars scowling over the chapel which Inigo Jones built 300 years ago. At our feet—but we had no feet. They were lost in lower infinity. Drifting in that infinity were wormlike shapes, white and ghostly. They were squiggles of paint on curb stones, steps, and road crossings. Aided by these semi-animate guides, we found our way across the square, under the friendly plane tree, past the tubs of dahlias, and so to the lodge and railings where our legal paradise comes suddenly to an end upon Chancery Lane and the roar of buses, the rush of business folk, and the trucks going to Smithfield Market with meat.

* * *

But on this night all was silent. Silent and abysmal. Instead of the familiar, famous Chancery Lane, there loomed before me a canyon, with the one baleful star burning above it. The buildings like the cliffs shaped dimly as our eyes grew accustomed to the Cimmerian blankness. Occasionally a slip-slip of approaching feet broke the stillness, and a figure glided past, with hand outstretched, and was swallowed up immediately.

I turned to speak to my companion who a moment before had been clinging to my arm. But now I was answered by a man's voice, a patient, long-suffering Cockney voice, its characteristic good-humor untouched. It belonged to the porter who kept the lodge, and guarded the entrance to the Inn. Normally, he sat in his lodge with a good fire to warm him. and a gas lamp by which he could read the evening paper or play a game of patience. But now he stood by the half-open gate, peering up and down the abyss.

"Well, sir," he said, recognizing my voice (our porters, a small team, are a friendly and faithful folk), "if the Government goes on like this, there's no knowing what will happen. As likely as not anybody will walk slap into them railings at the end of Carey Street there."

He struck a pocket lighter (against all the orders of the Government). I saw his wizened face, his twinkling eyes, and the shining peak of his uniform cap. He screwed up his nose, and poked it at me by way of emphasis. "I'll tell you this much," he said; he almost hissed, "If I 'ad that 'Itler 'ere, I'd give 'im a piece of my mind."

RICHARD CHURCH

### Sky Writing

Hard on the last light song from summer's mouth,
The day was startled by their migrant cry;
They drew their somber wedge from north to south,
And set their writing there against the sky.

And those whose habit was to read from books
And write again in books what they had read,
Glanced up and said, with idly curious looks,
"A flock of wild geese passing overhead."

But those who knew the alphabet of wings,
The words of winds, the language of the moon,
The messages of furred and feathered things,
Said: "Gather wood; the storm will follow soon."

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

## The Wide Horizon

### The Power of a Good Idea

By John Eden

The light that gleamed in the eye of Herbert Askwith when the old Sixth Avenue El was being razed was no mere random light. He was thinking: "Now Sixth Avenue without any El would be just the place to plant trees." And long before the last of the uprights clattered to the ground in a shower of sparks from a welder's blowtorch, Mr. Askwith was mentioning the idea out loud. And then a wonderful thing happened! Mr. Askwith works for Lewis & Conger, the oldest store on Sixth Avenue. And one day Mr. Askwith stepped up to Richard V. Lewis and suggested, timidly, "Don't you think it might be a good idea to line both sides of Sixth Avenue with trees, now they've got the elevated structure down? Really do something to make the avenue attractive, I mean. It *could* be done, I think—"

"I certainly do think so," agreed Mr. Lewis heartily. "Any ideas about what we could do about it?"

That was all Mr. Askwith needed. Leaving Mr. Lewis, he sped off to Col. Clement Jenkins, president of the Sixth Avenue Associates. Now in case you don't know, the plan is that Sixth Avenue shall be "tree-ed" from Eighth Street to Fifty-ninth Street. Colonel Jenkins was more than happy to hand over the trees job to Mr. Askwith.

The project now is at the point where Mr. Askwith and his associates are busy selling Sixth Avenue merchants and property owners the plan of paying for the trees because it was decided early in the proceedings not to ask the city to pay for them. The property owners and merchants are going to pay the original cost—buy the trees and pay for digging the pits in which they will be planted, and for the planting itself, which will be done by experts, and no knocking into subway vents, grates, etc., with the roots! Then, the instant the trees are at home to company in the ground, the city takes them over and carries on. If anything happens to injure a tree, the city will put it to rights again, or put a new one in its place. In this way the property owners and merchants feel a pride of original ownership in the trees, and the city exerts its benevolent custodial interest so that the project is completely protected for future years.

Why Oriental plane trees? They could have chosen elms, such as are the wonder and delight of the civilized world in front of Rockefeller Center. But the Rockefeller elms have Van Den Hoek, the Rockefeller Center gardener, practically to hold their hands night and day, and neither the city nor the Sixth Avenue merchants and property owners can go in on quite such a lavish scale as that. But Oriental planes don't need so much pampering as elms, in the city. Indeed—and the Dutch people agreed with this—Oriental planes are among the very few trees that will withstand dust, carbon monoxide, gas fumes, soot and dirt.

Having done this much Mr. Askwith tapped on his head and brought forth a slogan. A good one, too. If you could see the clippings from all over the country, of editorials in newspapers, beginning, "Did you hear about the trees they're going to plant on Sixth Avenue in New York? How would it be if we had some in Main Street?" (Or Pine, or Maple or Spruce, which, as everyone knows, so often has not only no pines or maples or spruces, but no trees at all!) With the result that the movement seems to be spreading.

The slogan? "Sixth Avenue—The Air-Conditioned Boulevard." It isn't any mere catch phrase, with little or no meaning. Mr. Askwith says that plane trees give off eight barrels of water an hour. They'll make Sixth Avenue cool in summer, and make it warmer in winter, to say nothing of beauty.

The trees are going to be planted three trees to a block, on either side of the Avenue, seventy feet apart. There will be an "immediate effect" because no little sprigs or saplings are going to be planted, but twenty-four foot, mature sixteen-year-old trees, with a twenty-foot spread and a caliper thickness of five inches.

"Where are you going to get enough plane trees?" we asked Mr. Askwith.

He beamed, like a boy who knows where the cookie jar is hidden.

"We have an option on all the plane trees on an old estate down in Philadelphia. More than enough for our needs. Nicest cache of plane trees you ever saw. Really like pulling rabbits out of hats. And all it ever was or will be forever more, was simply the Power of a Good Idea."

## The Bookshelf

### *Tercentenary on Cape Cod*

For almost twenty years, one New England community after another has celebrated the tercentenary of its settlement with more or less ceremony and display, and in some cases with the publication of records or histories of permanent value. The most recent book of this sort to appear is BARNSTABLE—THREE CENTURIES OF A CAPE COD TOWN, edited by Donald D. Trayser (Hyannis, Mass.: F. B. & F. P. Goss. $4.50).

This township of six villages and 8,000 inhabitants noticed its recent anniversary with a week's program, planned with dignity and simplicity. So much has occurred often, but this community has gone further, and through work in which many residents took part, it has produced a 500-page town history such as might be expected only from a much larger and richer municipality. The plan of the work is topical, a dozen writers, including the editor, collaborating under assigned headings.

Barnstable began as an early division of the colony at Plymouth, and soon afterward its bounds became Cape Cod Bay on the north and Nantucket Sound on the south. As the seat of Barnstable County, which includes all the Cape beyond the Canal, it should deserve the adequate history which here appears.

The dominant influence of churches in all New England settlements of the period is revealed in detail. The secular as well as religious leadership of John Lothrop is conspicuous for the first fourteen years. Both early and later church progress is covered by a group of chapters by four writers, who chronicle numerous successive faiths found in the town.

Many men are mentioned among those most prominent through three centuries, the first to be noticed at length being the sachem Iyanough, esteemed for his kindness to the Pilgrims, and described as "personable, gentle, courteous, fair-conditioned." From his name are derived Hyannis and Wianno, place names of the vicinity. Thomas Hinckley, last Governor of Plymouth colony, from 1681 to 1686, was a Barnstable leader.

From here came James Otis, famous lawyer, patriot, and father of Harrison Gray Otis, whose fine residence is preserved on Cambridge Street, Boston. Another renowned lawyer from the Great Marshes of Barnstable was Lemuel Shaw, 1781-1861, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court for thirty years.

This town has seen the coming and passing of a whole picturesque panorama of travel facilities—to Boston in 1800 by sail packet from seven hours to a day, as wind permitted; by stage, fifteen hours. The railway reached Barnstable in 1854. Now again there is no train service beyond that town. Motorbuses carry passengers farther, over old-time stagecoach routes but with different speed and comfort.

Maritime Barnstable's story takes still another group of chapters, rich in tales of captains and shipmasters; one is of novel and major interest, on "Women Who Went to Sea." The town's part in wars of 300 years is given a section, and its six villages another—Hyannis, West Barnstable, Centerville, Cotuit, Marston's Mills, and Osterville.

This is a voluminous story of a Cape Cod town, broadly conceived, of notable interest for its contents, and admirable as the achievement of community courage and co-operation. C. G. B.